THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1932—VOL. XXIV, NO. 183

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

MacDonald Saves Reparations

Democrats Want Wet States

Newfoundland Gets New Rule

Sandino Will Parley Peace

Latin America Can't See Red

THE Lausanne Reparations Conference swings away from defeat. Germany had declared it would pay nothing—and now probably will pay in part. France had said no concessions—and will now probably make many. The biggest seeming failure moves toward a possible great success. British Premier MacDonald is the master and hero. He knits the actual accomplishments into a pattern that points a way out. He draws the six powers behind his thesis that reparations can be settled now and the way opened for the world economic parley, with America participating. MacDonald will be remembered for these days. A new and desperate crisis is passed in a way that is not exactly new—through the efforts and the faith of one wholly courageous man.

* * *

¶ The Democratic national convention adopts by 934 to 213 the wettest plank it can frame. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is demanded, through Congress offering a proposal to state conventions, and immediate modification of the Volstead Act to permit manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. A contrast is afforded with the resubmission plank adopted by the Republicans. The latter would sustain federal authority over the liquor traffic, while the Democratic plank would return the control to the states—which made such a monumental mess of it in the dear old days of the dear old saloon.

* * *

¶ Newfoundland's new Government gets under way, with F. C. Alderdice succeeding Sir Richard Squires as Prime Minister. The United Newfoundland Party will hold 24 of the 27 seats in the Legislature. The people who recently stormed public buildings and attacked a Prime Minister to register disapproval with the way the Government was being run come to the logical next step—they themselves will show how the running should be done.

* * *

¶ Nicaragua reports Gen. Augustino Sandino, insurgent leader, agreeing to a peace parley with representatives of the Nicaraguan Government and an American observer. Sandino, after ably commanding a guerrilla band for five years, wishes the conference attended by the four Liberal candidates for President and held at a Honduras port. Upon agreement on a candidate and concerning future use of American troops, Sandino says he will cease his activities. The world will welcome the end of an anomalous situation: American marines safeguarding freedom in Nicaragua, and Sandino fighting the Government and the Americans—for freedom.

* * *

¶ Milton, N. C., thrills at the saving of a man asleep in a burning mansion by the night mail plane. The passing pilot descends to circle the flaming house with his engine roaring and Thomas Angle wakes up and escapes in the nick of time. Mayor Oliver will find the flitting airman and medal him—bestowing an earned honor on the first volunteer nightwatchman from the clouds.

* * *

¶ Latin America sees Communism halted in its anticipated sweep from Cape Horn to the Canal Zone. The Davila Government in Chile, although quick to recognize Soviet Russia, moves toward a Socialist Constitution that would satisfy no Red. Argentina's press gives united opposition to a Congressional proposal to recognize the Soviet Government and allow reopening of the office of Iuzhamtorg, the Soviet trade and political agency. The Latin-American republics are seeking a better day, just as Moscow declared—but they just don't believe Moscow can point them the way.

* * *

¶ Pittsburgh witnesses successful tests made by the Mellon Institute of its heat-and-pressure process for making a brand new material, felt-coated steel. Metal and fabric are actually cemented into a single sheet, with vast construction and decorative possibilities awaiting the new medium. Reluctant experts at the Disarmament Conference may investigate the possibilities—a cannon that would look like a harmless roll of blankets but could still shoot the daylights out of anything within 20 miles.

* * *

¶ Russians need expect no relaxing in years to come of the sharp rigors of the Bolshevik dictatorship. So announces Prof. Andrew Vishinsky, chief prosecutor for the Soviet Union and scourge of the counter-revolutionists. Any softening of the harsh voice of command, he maintains, would mean weakening of the proletarian Government, would be treason to the working classes. Hard words these, yet the public prosecutor believes the perspiring Communist toiler will thank him for them—will be tickled to know that the hardships piled on him without his consent are for his own good.

Lausanne Deadlock Eased As New Compromise Looms

Device of Having Germany Contribute to European Recovery Hit Upon by Delegates as Substitute for Demand for Reparations Payments

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz., June 30—Negotiations for a reparations settlement at Lausanne fluctuate hourly with a prevailing impression this morning of optimism in the face of severe difficulties. The latest problem relates to the question of war-debts payments to the United States. The situation is infinitely better than it was yesterday. The German bombshell for treaty revision fell in water. The other powers, though annoyed at the German strategy, on reflection assumed that it was largely for domestic consumption and in the nature of a barrage laid down to mask steps toward agreement.

Last night the heads of the inviting powers heard a hopeful speech from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, which cleverly assembled all the points of difference on which an agreement had already been reached. The meeting appointed two committees. The first, called the Bureau of Reparations Committee, sat until the early hours of this morning and again all the forenoon, and convened once more immediately after lunch. Its task is to draft an agreement and it is composed of Finance Ministers under Mr. MacDonald's chairmanship. They are generally felt to be working toward a final lump sum payment from Germany in compensation for cancellation of the reparations under the guise of a "contribution to European recovery."

Already it is believed that the Germans, French and British are agreed on the vague general basis of such a payment. Reimbursement is to be completed at a rather remote date to the Bank for International Settlements at Basel. In Paris the payment can be interpreted as reparations, in Germany as a simple share in the general recovery.

But beyond this vague general agreement there rest many details to be worked out. The most difficult, undeniably, is the question whether the European debtors will have to pay the United States. France and Britain alike refuse to wipe the German slate clean until they know whether they will be bound to pay the United States. Both wish to escape the clause inserted in the forthcoming agreement stating that if the United States does not cancel the debts, the present reparations

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EQUAL SPREAD OF HOURS HELD AID TO JOBLESS

King Decries System With Some Working Long Hours, Others Short

Men working seven days a week while others work one day a week at the same kind of employment represent an unequal apportionment of labor that could be remedied to relieve unemployment, Mr. Stanley King, chairman of the Special Commission for the Stabilization of Employment in Massachusetts, said yesterday.

"There are," he said, "men in the railroad, street railway, restaurant and filling station fields working seven days a week and 10 to 11 hours a day, while other men in the same enterprises get but one day's work a week."

If these hours were spread more fairly by the introduction of a five or four-day week, tremendous alleviation of unemployment would be provided throughout the country, he continued. Thus, he said, without resorting to any additional relief, much could be achieved to dissipate unemployment merely through the readjustment of the existing amount of work to the total number of potential workers.

The commission is engaged, he said, in obtaining figures relative to how many men could be put to work through reapportionment of hours. He expressed conviction that the number would be substantial.

"I believe," he said, "that the socially desirable condition of shorter working hours and weeks has received from this crisis an impetus greater than at any preceding period in our history."

Declaring, however, that the various states should require the setting up of unemployment reserves by the employers, he insisted that this is the strategic period in which to act. The world is more willing to remedy the defects of acquisitive society now than at any past time, he said.

Proceeding on the assumption that even modest reserves incite employers to better planning, that they provide some assistance to the worker and that they loose purchasing power to cushion the effect of slumps, he asserted that the commission is investigating every point of view. It is in touch with the employers, employees and official organizations to assure that when its tentative recommendations are made in September it shall have anticipated the attitudes of every affected group.

Their final recommendations probably will be embodied in the form of a legislative bill to be presented next November. He was optimistic about the attainment of some concrete remedies for future unemployment.

Obsolescence of machinery and depreciation of all plants and equipment are now provided for by reserves. How much more important it is that the employer provide for the human element that is no less a part of the industrial equipment, he indicated.

States singly, or sections, should pass their own reserve laws, according to Mr. King. Conditions and problems in the country are too diverse to permit of a single wise federal law, he concluded.

ROAD MEN DECLARE FUNDS CUT TOO LOW

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30—A serious hindrance to highway development is expected because of reduced funds. All over the United States, says the American Road Builders Association, reports indicate that the contraction in state, county and city budgets is affecting not only new highway construction but threatens the destruction of those already built.

Mr. T. H. Cutler, president of the association, is emphasizing that conditions have reached a stage where the Federal Government may be compelled to maintain federal aid in certain states.

U. S. ENDS YEAR $2,900,000,000 'IN THE RED'

Marks Largest Deficit Ever Piled Up by Nation in Peace Times

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30—When the Federal Government closes its accounts for the fiscal year 1932 at midnight tonight there will be a balance of approximately $2,900,000,000 on the debit side of the ledger.

Prospects are brighter, however, for the account sheet which the Treasury starts tomorrow, with the new revenue bill and drastic economies in appropriation bills giving promise of a more nearly balanced slate for the fiscal year 1933.

For the last two years, expenses of the Federal Government have run ahead of receipts. Last year the deficit amounted approximately to $903,000,000, about one-third of that accumulated this year.

While the new tax law will add about $1,118,500,000 to present revenues, this entire sum will go toward balancing the budget for the coming year and will not in any way lessen the debt incurred in the last 12 months. This year's deficit, together with that of the fiscal year 1931, will be turned over into the public debt to be paid in future years as outstanding bonds and securities reach maturity.

The $2,900,000,000 deficit was piled up by about a 33 per cent decrease in receipts and about a 20 per cent increase in expenses, according to Treasury estimates. Both items were larger than President Hoover estimated they would be in his budget message to Congress in December. At that time the President foresaw a deficit of $2,122,683,685 for the current fiscal year. At the beginning of this week, receipts totaled about $249,000,000 less than he estimated they were and expenditures totaled about $466,000,000 more than was expected.

The greatest revenue shrinkage was in income-tax returns, which fell from $1,853,464,792 to $1,054,133,580. The increases on the expense side of the ledger were due chiefly to a $500,000,000 appropriation for the capital stock of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and $108,000,000 subscribed to [illegible] of federal land banks.

To face a deficit in peace times is an unusual experience for the United States Treasury, but not an unprecedented one. An accurate balancing of revenues and expenditures would be even more unusual. The history of the country's finances has been one of rapidly fluctuating revenues and steadily growing expenditures, long periods of large surpluses followed by short periods of large deficits.

The last deficit preceding that of last year occurred in 1899. That year marked the last of six years "in the red." The years 1837-38 and 1858-61 also showed deficits during peace times. Each of these periods followed years of large surpluses and was due to a sudden reduction in revenue occasioned by a recession in trade, combined with a gradual increase in expenditures during the surplus years.

The last year the government ledger showed a surplus was 1930 when the books on June 30 showed $183,000,000 on the credit side. That year terminated 11 consecutive years of profit for the Government. The 1932 deficit is the largest in the peace-time history of the United States.

RUSSIAN COAL ARRIVES

Arrival of two cargoes of Russian coal at Boston, the first since the new tariff of $2 a ton was assessed, brought approximately $25,000 to the United States Government. The British steamer Dalmore brought 6062 tons of anthracite from Mariupol, Russia, for the Amtorg Trading Company, and the British steamer Peterston brought about 6500 tons from Nicolaieff.

EDUCATORS ACT TO ESTABLISH NEW STANDARDS

Platform Stresses Need for Social and Economic Development

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30—A six-part platform is being prepared for adoption by the seventieth annual convention of the National Education Association in session here.

Laymen as well as teachers are being called upon to support the platform which begins with the statement that "every child, regardless of race, creed, social position, residence, or physical condition, should have the opportunity for the fullest development of his individual powers through education."

The platform will say that character is "the major outcome of education," and that "all activities of the school should contribute to the habits and attitudes which manifest themselves through integrity in private life, law observance and intelligent participation in civic affairs."

New standards of education are referred to in a section which states that "children should be taught how to think more than what to think" and that "education should prepare the rising generation to meet the social and economic problems of an ever-changing world."

With respect to the teacher, the association will declare for democracy in the profession, for a high code of ethics, for improvement in service and for educational associations to bring group effort to bear upon professional and social problems.

Local systems of education will be considered as of "fundamental importance," with the state having responsibility for organizing school systems, preparing teachers, providing adequate financial support and maintaining necessary standards.

The platform will assert that the National Government should do its part for education through funds for federal aid, through legislation safeguarding the use of radio, through setting up literacy qualifications for naturalization, and through a federal department of education. International exchange, curricula based on world understanding and world education associations are important to international relations in education, it will be stated.

The schools were charged with failure for not building a social order in which collapse would be

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New Regulation Eases Ordinance Rule for India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SIMLA, India, June 30 — Ordinance rule in India, whereby the Viceroy has for two years met the civil disobedience movement by granting emergency powers to the executives of the various provincial governments, is made less severe by a new regulation promulgated by the Viceroy today.

The new law supersedes four existing ordinances expiring at midnight, July 3.

The most surprising feature is that, except for a very few provisions, the whole ordinance will apply only where the local governments choose and the effect of local government decisions already taken is that with those few exceptions there will be no ordinances over more than half of northern India.

Four of the five northwest frontier province districts are exempted from the ordinances, which is remarkable testimony to recovery under reforms in what was India's most turbulent district six months ago. Clauses forbidding unlawful instigation against paying rent will apply to one district in Bombay, one small area in Ajmermerwara, and 21 districts in the united provinces.

On the other hand, the whole ordinance powers, which differ but slightly from preceding ordinance powers, can be applied later to any district at the local government's discretion.

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THINGS PRESENT

The Democratic national convention has committed the party to the doctrine of repeal of prohibition. Members of the party—and others—are invited to read the editorial "Is Courage Wet or Dry?"

Big and little youngsters are invited to hunt up an atlas, a piece of transparent paper, and a pencil, and have some fun with "Tony Bill Makes an Aerial Portrait" on the Young Folks' Page.

"The clear thought must bring the clear word, for they are inseparable." If you are making the effort to express yourself properly, you will find "The Inner Dictionary" on the Home Forum interesting and helpful.

A plain-spoken bit on smoking from one of our readers will be found in the Letters to the Monitor on the back page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Reports of the Milwaukee meeting of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs will appear in the next three issues.

The improved Friday page devoted to Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine, must, by this time, be regarded by the housewife as indispensable.

DEMOCRATS TURN TO NOMINATIONS FOLLOWING ADOPTION OF PLANK DEMANDING REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

Delegates Slow in Gathering After Orgy of Wednesday Night

McADOO AND GLASS OPEN THE PROGRAM

Former Head of Treasury Appeals Strongly to the Convention

By WILLIS J. ABBOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—After the orgy of last night the convention was slow in assembling, but unusually prompt in being called to order. Perhaps one-third of the seats were unoccupied when the chairman introduced Mr. George Shaw Cook, a teacher of Christian Science and until recently First Reader of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Cook read the statement of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy that all Protestant churches had one prayer, The Lord's Prayer, and after a moment of silent prayer, he led the great audience in that solemn invocation.

It is on the program today that the minority reports on planks other than on prohibition shall be disposed of before beginning nominations. The work opens with a duel between two former Secretaries of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo and Senator Carter Glass, over the former's proposition for the protection of bank deposits. Into the merits of this proposition I have no desire to go now. But it does occur to me that Senator Glass has a hard task in defending what he unconsciously calls the integrity of our banking system. Within a fortnight 17 banks have failed in Chicago, tying up the deposits of their luckless depositors.

How many have failed in the last two years I cannot now say, having no access to statistics. But the failures have been plentiful enough to inspire widespread doubt of the integrity of our banking system. More than anything else that doubt has led to the widespread hoarding which has disorganized our currency system and stifled business. McAdoo, speaking with fire and with knowledge, clearly appeals strongly to the delegates.

Wednesday Night

As the Democratic national convention reassembles at 8 p. m. it looks as though we were in for a night of wild, enthusiastic, if not one of very serious controversy. Why there should be any considerable debate on the platform to which we are about to listen is not apparent. After all the difference between the factions who have held up the report of the resolutions committee so long is merely one of degree. Just as the name of no dry appears among the aspirants for the nomination, so no dry thought, no dry concession appears in the platform to which we are about to listen.

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska takes the stand. Tall, gray haired, clean cut of profile, past the psalmist's limit of threescore years and ten, he finds, for a time, difficulty in subduing the voices of the great mob. I cannot but look

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NOMINATING SPEAKERS

Left: The Christian Science Monitor - Wide World. Right: Bachrach

Left: JUDGE JOHN E. MACK, of New York, Who Names Governor Roosevelt. Right: GOV. JOSEPH B. ELY, of Massachusetts, Who Nominates Former Governor Smith.

Platforms Emphasize Split Over Tariff and Prohibition

In Other Respects Survey Shows Democrats and Republicans Thinking About Alike—Both Delightfully Vague on Certain Points

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—A point-by-point comparison of the Democratic and Republican platforms emphasizes differences that now separate the two major parties.

The primary points in which positive opposition is expressed relate to two subjects—the tariff, and prohibition. In addition, however, there are a number of details in which there is disagreement either in whole or in part, while in general, another barrier between the parties is the respective attitudes toward Mr. Hoover's record, which Republicans praise and Democrats attack. This, however, is largely the difference between the party in power and the party out of power.

As for fundamental differences, foreign observers, in the light of the two party platforms, would be more surprised at their points of similarity than at their contrasts. Running down the list of the 17 major proposals which the Democrats advocate, a great majority of them are found to be the same essential points which the Republicans advocate, such as "reduction in federal expenditures," "reorganization of the Federal Government," "stricter bank supervision," and the like. Many of these planks, on close examination, appear to the man in the street to be so vague as to be almost meaningless. For example, the Republicans indorse "high wages," while the Democrats give an equally vague blessing to proposals to make "the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost."

The Democrats denounce the Republican Smoot-Hawley tariff, and despite all recent Democratic votes to the contrary in House and Senate favoring higher tariffs, there appears to be one of the real differences of American parties on this point. Yet here again an observer of Washington events cannot but question how far the Democrats would go in actual practice in tariff reduction.

The keynote speaker of the Democrats, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, recently voted in favor both of oil and coal tariffs, while Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, the present permanent chairman, also voted for higher tariffs in two directions. Recent tariff increases were actually put through only with the aid of Democrats.

The Republican platform roundly defends its tariff record, points

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Repeal Move Laid To Influence Of Saloon Politician

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Immediately following adoption of the Democratic prohibition repeal plank, Mr. Charles R. Jones, executive vice-president of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, issued the following statement which, he said, was generally representative of dry views:

"The Democratic Party lost a signal opportunity to serve the country, by repudiating prohibition and declaring for repeal. A declaration for fearless enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as one basis for economic rehabilitation would have thrilled the nation and won support of the great masses of loyal, intelligent Americans. Every cent taken in by a re-legalized liquor traffic would be diverted from the tills of legitimate business, and industry would suffer to the extent that booze prospered. The Democratic Party is doomed as surely as the great majority of people have not been misled into changing their views by the recent deluge of false wet propaganda."

After the above statement directly pertaining to the plank, Mr. Jones assailed the motives of politicians favoring repeal.

"No doubt many delegates to the two national conventions were wet personally," he said. "There is one outstanding reason for that. The great corrupt city machines are the hangover from the open saloon. There are few graft-ridden cities in America that are not dominated by politicians who were not long ago out-and-out spokesmen for the open saloon. They have found it harder to fool people as prohibition has been increasingly enforced. This is their last stand. The next national conventions will find many of these old-time booze politicians dead, discredited or out of power."

Frying Chickens Chief Monetary Unit In Buying of Bobs, Books and Blouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETTERTON, Md., June 30—A reversion to the ancient art of barter and sale may prove the remedy for many of the farmers' present-day ills, in the opinion of Mrs. Evelyn Harris, who owns two large farms near this Chesapeake bayside town and who manages a large pear orchard on the side.

Haircuts for frying chickens, manicures for baskets of potatoes and dresses for her children in exchange for fruit from her orchard are some of the successful experiments she has made while trying to farm without money.

Mrs. Harris has harvested a crop of fence posts which she sold to State and Kent County officials, 42 posts having been cut from one tree. The residue of small wood was disposed of to country schoolhouses for use in their wood-burning stoves in exchange for motorbus transportation for Mrs. Harris' children. A few bushels were exchanged, last winter, for groceries at a country store.

Corncobs for a barber's wife to make a hot fire with were exchanged for bobs for Mrs. Harris and her children, one dozen haircuts being traded for a truckload of cobs.

A permanent wave was had at a Baltimore parlor for six frying chickens, and several subscriptions to magazines for old-fashioned farm apples. Country sausage and spare ribs were offered successfully to other magazine editors in exchange for subscriptions, after the city men had paid a trip to the Harris farms in search of rest and recreation.

Eight men working in the offices of a book company, Mrs. Harris said, supplied her and her five children with books for a year in exchange for two bushels of southern sweet potatoes and eight roasting chickens. Dressed chickens, at retail price, were accepted by a Chesapeake Bay steamboat company, in lieu of freight charges on a shipment of farm products.

Gravel and sand from her farms were exchanged for her county taxes and a local miller traded 10 barrels of flour for 50 bushels of wheat. Feed for young chickens was obtained in exchange for corn masquerading as cash, and corn and Norway spruce trees were given for gasoline and repairs on an automobile.

Last Christmas boxes of fruit and vegetables were sent to neighbors and friends in place of Christmas presents. Early tomato plants and tomato covers were traded this spring for bees from the hives of a local beekeeper.

Chicago Plane Set To Take Roosevelt

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30 (AP)—A tri-motored airplane, fueled and with two crack pilots standing by, waited at the Albany Airport yesterday to fly Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Chicago Democratic national convention.

CLEVELAND, June 30 (AP)—American Airways said today that it had sent a 13-passenger, tri-motored Ford plane to Albany, N. Y. after it had received an intimation from Guernsey Cross, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's secretary, that the Governor might fly to Chicago to attend the Democratic convention.

MORATORIUM DISCUSSED

PANAMA CITY, Panama, June 30 (By U. P.)—Government officials are holding a series of informal discussions regarding the possibility of declaring a moratorium on the country's foreign debt, it was learned yesterday. As President-elect Arias has already announced his opposition to a moratorium, the present régime is not expected to take any immediate action, not desiring to embarrass Señor Arias when he assumes office in October.

Los Angeles Ends Service in Navy

LAKEHURST, N. J., June 30 (AP)—The Los Angeles, once proud training ship of countless fliers of the navy, will tonight rest in its old berth in the hangar, shorn of its engines, precious helium gas, even its name.

Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, commandant of the naval training station, read the orders decommissioning the huge ship today, while its officers and crew stood at attention.

Afterward, the craft was merely a huge pile of steel and fabric, officially at least, and no longer a part of the fleet. She was decommissioned because of old age and economy.

'Dripping Wet' Element Wins Out at Chicago Convention

VOTE AFTER DEBATE WAS 934 TO 213

Minority Reports on Various Planks of Platform Rejected

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—Turmoil once more filled the huge Stadium here today when, with the remainder of the platform adopted, presidential aspirants were placed in nomination and their names seconded in the final act of the Democratic quadrennial battle. But the carefully staged enthusiasm for even the more important of the candidates came as an anti-climax to the uproarious scenes in the early hours of this morning, in which the Democratic Party 4 to 1 voted itself wet.

With the final vote 934¾ to 213¼ in favor of the straight out repeal plank there could be no doubt of the sentiment of the party, nor of the fact that prohibition had been made a chief, if not the paramount, issue of the campaign.

The rest of the Democratic platform shows comparatively few differences from that of the Republican platform passed a fortnight ago, save in regard to the tariff. The Democratic platform is probably the shortest document of the kind ever written in the history of American politics. It runs to less than 1500 words and yet covers all the essentials of such a campaign document.

Divides on Three Issues

Analysis shows that America's two major parties are now chiefly divided on three matters, prohibition, tariff and the respective interpretation of the Hoover record of the past 3½ years.

Democrats favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and immediate modification of the Volstead Act; Republicans merely favor submission of the question for decision to the people.

Democrats favor tariff reduction; Republicans uphold the present tariff and want it extended.

Democrats assail Mr. Hoover's record in the light of the business recession; Republicans defend it.

These are the differences between the two parties which the Democratic candidate—who is expected now to be picked within a brief period—must emphasize.

Nominating Speeches

The nominating speeches, which put the hats into the ring one after another of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Speaker John N. Garner, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Mr. Melvin A. Traylor of Illinois, Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma and the others, followed the final consideration of the platform.

The convention adjourned last night without taking final action on the platform, and in particular on two minority reports, one introduced by Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, which proposed to give bank depositors a greater measure of security, and one by Governor Murray dealing with agricultural and financial planks.

It has been generally commented on here that the Democratic platform as written, is far less "radical" than had earlier been expected by many or that had been advocated by some of the western progressive leaders here. It was considered significant that the McAdoo and Murray planks, both of them listed by conservatives as "radical" proposals, had to be introduced as minority reports, rather than as the desire of the majority of the resolutions committee.

McAdoo Defends Report

Mr. McAdoo, rising to defend his minority report, said that it had been defeated by only 27 to 22 in the resolutions committee. The plank reads substantially as follows:

"We advocate enactment of effective measures to make safe against loss depositors in member banks of the Federal Reserve System."

Mr. McAdoo recalled the recent history of bank failures in the United States. He pointed out that it does not carry a provision for federal guarantee of bank deposits, to which, he said, "I am irrevocably opposed."

The presence of a former Secretary of the Treasury advocating the proposal was followed by the statement of another former Secretary of the Treasury, opposing it, Senator Carter Glass.

"The matter is of such supreme importance to the welfare of the Democratic Party, as well as to the soundness of our banking system that I would be derelict in my duty if I did not, in behalf of the majority of the committee, oppose this report," said Mr. Glass.

"If it does not guarantee bank deposits," said Mr. Glass, "then what does it do?"

Wherever bank deposits have been guaranteed, he said, the system has "wrecked itself." He continued, "If the convention adopts the proposal against the considered judgment of its committee, it will drive out the 7600 member banks of the Reserve System. It would endanger bank deposits," he said, "rather than aid them."

Leave to the Democrats in Congress, Mr. Glass urged, the defense of the Federal Reserve System. The

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IMPORTATION OF WOOD PULP SAVES FORESTS

Maine Conservationists Find Advantage in Buying Outside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me.—Importation of 265,084 cords of pulp wood into the State last year has its compensations for many in Maine. Lumbermen, lumber dealers and farmers with pulp wood on their lots may importune for a protective tariff and rail against the expenditure of $10,202,420 outside the State, but conservationists find nothing unpleasant in the fact that the axe has been for a time laid aside.

They recall the unbridled dissipation of the spruce and pine tracts of the State. Acres went for 11 cents and the aftermath of the State's prodigality is to be found, they say, in the miles of slash and stumps, the watery grounds where forests were lost to dams that were forgotten and a wilderness plateau naturally among the finest in the nation, denuded and scarred. The fact that the paper and pulp mills are finding it more profitable to buy much of their raw material outside the State is providing a space for the forest nurseries and the conservationists to gain ground, it is asserted.

The importations are also giving employment to a large number of stevedores along the coast. Should the trade stop, the woodsmen and the stevedores would change places in the ranks of the unemployed.

From Russia, Canada, Sweden and Finland the stumpy lengths have been brought into the pine-tree state. Canada exported most with 83,882 tons, Finland followed with 58,516 tons, and Sweden came third with 26,159 tons. Russia with its 3181 tons was not such an important factor as generally supposed. Distributed among Austria, Estonia, Germany and Norway were 159,545 tons. These figures include both pulp wood and wood pulp.

The value of the imported wood was set at $3,119,137 and of the pulp at $7,083,283 by the custom house in Portland. In 1925 and 1926 the pulp and paper industry in Maine was booming. It was using 976,240 cords of wood, a figure 711,156 cords in excess of the importations this year.

Juvenile Park Visitors Join 'Yosemite Grizzlies'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—Something new in the way of clubs was formed here recently when 75 children enrolled as members of the Yosemite Grizzlies. There are no dues and all young visitors to the park are eligible.

The club's activities consist of story hours around the camp fire near the clubhouse, hikes, swimming parties, study walks, burro picnics and handicraft classes. Each child is given a diary in which to record the day's activities and the number of points earned toward the club pin and the prizes that are awarded for attendance and proficiency.

PREFERENCE SHOWN FOR AMERICAN CARS

Nineteen countries show a 100 per cent preference for automobiles of American make, according to the Government's automobile census of the world, it is announced by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Of the 162 geographical units included in the census, 47 countries show 95 per cent or more of the cars were made in the United States and 57 units have purchased 85 per cent or more of their cars from American factories.

While the United States has one automobile for every 4.77 inhabitants, the number increases to 30,769 persons for each car in Ethiopia; 17,500 persons for each car in Afghanistan; 11,376 for each car in China; 25,000 persons for each car in Liberia, and 10,714 for each car in the Solomon Islands.

BREAD LOAF SCHOOL OF ENGLISH OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 30—The Middlebury College Bread Loaf School of English opened its thirteenth annual session yesterday at Bread Loaf Inn on the Green Mountain Campus of the College. Informal conferences with lecturers and authors, evening lectures and dramatic programs and round table conferences will be featured.

Dr. Robert M. Gay, head of the English department of Simmons College, is dean of the school for the third year. Included in the lecturers scheduled to visit the school this year are: Mr. Sinclair Lewis, Mr. Robert Frost, Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University; Dean Kenneth B. Murdock of Harvard University and the Rev. John Hutton of Scotland. Four new buildings including a Little Theater, library, dormitory and class building were completed for the opening.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
Statler Building—Boston

New Hampshire Ends Road Work at Record Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 30—Several encouraging reports were made yesterday by departments of the state government. The highway department said that tar surfacing of the highway system had been finished, a date said by officials to establish a record for work usually running into late summer. Mr. Frederic E. Everett, New Hampshire highway commissioner, said that stress had been laid upon speed in order to have the work completed before the vacation arrival of summer tourists.

The development commission said that in reports to the state bureau from several resort sections, indications were that a good summer business was already under way. From the west side of the State it was reported that about as many arrivals were already noted as upon a considerably later date last year. From Plymouth, North Woodstock and mountain regions more tourist guests have been recorded thus far early in the season than in a similar period a year ago.

The Department of Agriculture reports that the hay shortage, which was at first threatened through lack of rain in May and June, would not be as serious as was anticipated because of the heavy rains of this week. Mr. Lawrence A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, added, however, that it would be necessary to cut the first crop immediately and allow a good crop of rowen.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet"	Meyerbeer
Overture to "The Bat"	Strauss
"Ave Maria"	Bach-Gounod
"Aïda," Fantasia	Verdi
Concerto in F, for Pianoforte and Orchestra	Gershwin
Soloist: J. M. Sanromá	
"New Moon," Selection	Romberg
"Two Fairy Tales"	Komzak
"Only One Vienna," March	Schrammel

EVENTS TONIGHT

Quota Club: Dinner and meeting, speaking program, Belmont Springs Country Club, 7.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Motion picture program in series, auspices Phalanx Club, Vialle Room, 8.

Braves Field: Annual athletic carnival, auspices Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, benefit welfare relief fund, 8.

Performance of play, "Captain Applejack," benefit Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and First Cohasset Unitarian Church, Parish House, Cohasset, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Bachelor's Folly," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Out of the Deeps," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in Gothic Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Mondays at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; prints by Goya; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Exhibition of American paintings. Also, on ground floor, Boston Society of Architects' unemployment benefit exhibition of miniature models of "Interiors of Tomorrow." Through July 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Glass Studio of Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place—Stained glass windows destined for St. Peter's Church, New York City.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy preceded by showers in north and east portions; slightly warmer except on east coast tonight; Friday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly followed by showers Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds over north portion and south with partly overcast weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	78	Montreal	64	80
Bismarck	66	86	Nantucket	68	78
Boston	74	79	New Orleans	82	90
Buffalo	62	68	New York	72	84
Calgary	52	70	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	76	92	North Platte	68	94
Chicago	72	82	Philadelphia	74	86
Cincinnati	74	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	108
Denver	66	90	Pittsburgh	70	80
Eastport, Me.	54	74	Portland, Me.	68	78
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	80	86
Honolulu, T.H.		82	St. Louis	76	88
7p.m. June 29	76		St. Paul	64	84
Helena, Mont.	62	90	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	68	90	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	78	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	68	84
Kansas City	80	94	Seattle	54	72
Key West	80	88	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	76	86
Memphis	78	86	Wichita, Kan.	76	96
Miami, Fla.	64	80	Williston, N.D.	58	90

A—8 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, June 30.
B—Maximum June 29.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday, 9:44 p. m., Friday, 10:18 a. m.
Height of tides, 9 feet, 7.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

China's Air Medal Honors Lindbergh

The Christian Science Monitor - Wide World

ADDED TO COLLECTION

Presented by President Chiang Kai-shek During Flier's Visit.

Medal is five-pointed star of gold finished in red, white and blue enamel and makes a brilliant addition to the group in the Jefferson Memorial at St. Louis.

Harvard to Hold First Seminar on Far East Studies

For the first time in the history of American education, Harvard University plans to hold a summer seminar for advanced students and teachers on "Far Eastern Studies" and also sponsor a series of special lectures on correlative topics which will be open to the general public.

The lectures will be delivered mainly in Emerson Hall or Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 8:00 p. m., beginning Thursday, July 7. Subjects such as "The Geography of China," "Contrasts Between the Native American Languages and Chinese," "Some Aspects of Chinese Music," "The Anthropology of China and Japan" and many others on early Chinese and Japanese art, form the nucleus of the session.

The lecturers include men such as Prof. Roland B. Dixon, Harvard professor of anthropology; Prof. Edward Sapir of Yale; Mr. Y. R. Chao, Head of the Chinese Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture; Dr. A. K. Coomaraswamy, curator of Indian art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Prof. R. Tsunoda, head of the Japan Culture Center at Columbia University.

Lectures and seminar are intended to help those who have never visited the countries in question, possess no knowledge of the languages involved, yet are required to offer instruction in them from opinions gathered from the field. The seminar is intended for mature and trained scholars who, although their major training has been in other fields, find it necessary or desirable to offer instruction in Far Eastern civilizations, either by teaching courses devoted to them or by introducing information into general courses in history, philosophy and the fine arts. These selected scholars will have opportunity to become acquainted with a considerable number of the active scholars in the field.

BAR HARBOR HIGHWAY DEDICATION JULY 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Dedication of the recently completed $35,000 United States motor highway to the summit of Cadillac Mountain on Mt. Desert Island will take place on July 23. The exercises are to be held at the summit, where a tablet will be unveiled.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, will be the principal speaker. Invitations have been sent to President and Mrs. Hoover, members of the President's Cabinet, representatives, senators, Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. John D. Rockefeller Sr., and the Governors of the six New England states.

BOSTON ARMY BASE LEASE ADVERTISED

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The Shipping Board yesterday authorized the Merchant Fleet Corporation to negotiate with Boston factions looking to agreement on specifications for a lease of the Boston army base pier property for private operation, and authorized the corporation to advertise for bids for such a lease for not more than five years, subject to the board's approval.

The fleet corporation was directed to continue operation of the property meanwhile under existing arrangements.

USE OF PROBATION HELD ECONOMICAL

Through a more effective use of probation, the municipal, state and national budgets can be reduced and crime and delinquency drastically cut, Mr. Robert E. Goodwin, member of the Board of Probation of Massachusetts, declared today in a statement issued in connection with an appeal for funds being made this week by the National Probation Association.

"Under conditions of modern life, probation is an essential factor in our correctional system," he said. "It is of particular importance in the juvenile courts where probation officers seek to guide and assist youthful offenders and to prevent them from becoming hardened or habitual criminals, a result which often comes when the jail or reform school is used as a means of punishment."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:10 Ritter's Tap Dancer.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, Pop's Pirate Club.
5:45 Helen Moody, mezzo contralto.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler."
6:30 "The Old Painter"; news.
6:45 Twilight Hour; organist.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Frigidaire Happiness Program.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Holoua's Hawaiians.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Island Boat Club Dance.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Lopez Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Convention Highlights.
11:30 Mayflower Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba Band; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, 'Amos 'n' Andy.'
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Concert recital.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners," sketch. Crowley and Sweeney, skit.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, Rodemach Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard, speaker.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Linit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Braves Field.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
5:45 Shapiro and Shefter, piano duo.
6:00 CBS, Current events—Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:36 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Talk, Gov. Joseph Ely.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
7:45 "Hum and Strum," harmony duo.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Broadway Tintypes": Sidney Skolsky; Russ Columbo; orchestra.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Program from Braves Field.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Spitalny Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 CBS, Convention reports.
11:15 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (970kc-326m)

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, the Rev. E. B. VanZandt.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Church Notices.
4:15 p. m.—The Popular Pianist.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:50 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Musical and studio.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York Yankees, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey reporting.

FISH are more appetizing when seasoned with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

WOODCOCK SAYS DRY AGENTS ARE DOING GOOD JOB

Director Notes Improvement on Second Anniversary Under Justice Office

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—The second anniversary of prohibition enforcement under the Justice Department finds Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, the director, of the opinion his agents are "doing an admittedly difficult task honestly, earnestly and lawfully."

He said yesterday he thought "there has been vast improvement in morale, conduct, training and efficiency" in the prohibition bureau's personnel.

"Opinions differ as to the results," he added, "but I believe any fair study will show that it has done an excellent job with the resources available to it."

Colonel Woodcock figures showed that only 10 per cent of the persons tried for violations of the prohibition law escaped punishment during the first 11 months of this fiscal year. The bureau became a part of the Justice Department July 1, 1930.

Arrests during the first 11 months were 82,242, compared with 76,540 the previous year. Criminal cases terminated numbered 74,362 with 66,268 convictions of which 55,468 were in federal courts, and 10,800 in state courts. During the 1930-31 fiscal year convictions in federal courts totaled 51,360 and in state courts 7727.

"I cannot give the results of the full year's work," Colonel Woodcock said, "but it is interesting to note that in 11 months of the year just ended the bureau seized 11,567 automobiles as against 8985 for the previous year; 23,764 stills as against 23,562; 7878 permanent injunctions were issued as against 6428 and the percentage of convictions in federal courts improved from 85.9 per cent to 89.6. I think the latter figure is not approached in any other branch of criminal law.

"It is also interesting to note that on June 30, 1930 there were 21,820 prohibition cases on the dockets of the federal courts while on May 31, 1932, in spite of the enormous increase in activity, there were only 18,126 cases remaining.

"We will turn back into the Treasury this year about $300,000 of our appropriations as against about $160,000 last year. Fines imposed during the 11 months of this year aggregate $7,354,891 as against $6,698,528 last year."

COHASSET CARILLON OPENS NINTH YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COHASSET, Mass.—The Cohasset carillon, now in its ninth season, will respond once more to the touch of M. Kamiel Lefevre, carillonneur, during the biweekly concerts this summer from July to the middle of September. M. Lefevre, formerly of Mechelen, Belgium, is now resident carillonneur at the Rockefeller carillon in New York.

The Cohasset carillon, consisting of 51 bells, has grown increasingly popular each year, and authorities state that in no other season have they received so many letters asking whether the series would be resumed. Sunday concerts are from 3 to 4 p. m. and those on Tuesday, the first of which is on July 5, are from 8:30 to 9:30 p. m.

FUTURE BOSTON GROWTH

Growth of Metropolitan Boston during the next 30 years, based on the assumption that the district continues to increase at the same numerical rate as it did from 1920 to 1930, when official Government census figures showed a growth of 300,472 in the population, is estimated by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The estimate shows a probable population in 1960 of 3,200,000.

BOAT CUTS CAR RATES

Greatly decreased rates for carrying automobiles between Boston and Saint John, N. B., on the steamship Saint John have been announced by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. Small cars now will be transported for $7.50. The Saint John and her sister ship, the Acadia, have been equipped with garages.

CAPTAIN APPOINTED

Capt. James E. Roberts, who has been master of the turbo-electric liner Virginia since 1930, has been appointed to the Pennsylvania, sister ship of the Virginia, and will assume command on Aug. 6, when that vessel leaves New York for its next westward voyage to the Pacific coast, it is announced by the local office of the Panama Pacific Line. The present skipper of the Pennsylvania is Capt. Henry A. T. Candy, who retires when his vessel reaches New York on Aug. 1.

Motor Accidents In State Drop 7.3 P. C. in Year

Sharp reduction in the number of fatal motor accidents in Massachusetts during the past year in comparison with the year previous is reported today by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in a statement on his first year's work in this office.

"During the 12 months of my administration, as compared with the previous 12 months," he states, "there has been a saving of 60 lives, or a reduction of 7.3 per cent in motor vehicle fatalities."

Mr. Ryan also reported that 41 less children were fatally injured in his administration than in the last year. He pointed out that Boston with 39 fatalities during the year has the lowest motor vehicle death rate of any large city in the United States.

Concluding his report, Mr. Ryan called attention to the need for caution on the part of both motorists and pedestrians during the coming Fourth of July celebration. "I certainly hope," he said, "that our motorists while driving will concentrate their thought on safety and the idea of keeping a good record."

Lufkin Explains Retirement Rules

Federal employees with less than 15 years in the service are exempt from the compulsory retirement which is provided in the act of Congress approved today, according to a telegram received by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs in the Massachusetts district. Two Boston officials who were expected to be retired were ordered retained in their regular positions in the Boston customs house in accordance with the exemption, the result of a ruling by the Comptroller General.

Superannuated employees retiring at the close of business today because of the act of Congress totaled about 15 from the customs and appraisers department in Boston, said Mr. Lufkin. These retirements mean a saving of nearly $40,000 annually on the pay roll at Boston.

Mr. Robie G. Frye, deputy collector in charge of the liquidation division, who has been in the service 47 years, prior to which he was in the consular service, is one of those retiring. He is a graduate of Colby College. Mr. George F. Clements, chief liquidator, will temporarily take charge of the work.

Mr. Charles F. Gilman, deputy collector in charge of the warehouse division, also has been 47 years in the federal service and retires tonight. He is a graduate of Harvard and was famed as a football player in his college days when he played center.

COMMON SENSE URGED IN MOVE TO TEACH PEACE

Holt Addresses New England Institute of World Relations

Agencies of "common sense education" constitute what is perhaps the most effective method possible to make the peoples of all nations peace-conscious, Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, said last night before the New England Institute of International Relations, in session at Wellesley College.

"I consider it the duty of the higher educational forces in America to do their utmost to counteract war-time hysteria and to promote peace not only in this nation but throughout the world," Mr. Holt declared. "But the education that is necessary to insure lasting peace in the world, must be common sense education—the sort that certain progressive colleges and universities are now using in place of the conventional lockstep forms that have shackled our institution for the last 200 years."

He said that by use of this kind of education, the evils of war can be outlawed as an agency for settling disputes just as surely as weaknesses in the conventional methods of college education are being ruled out, definitely and permanently.

The peace problem cannot be solved by the individual, Dr. Holt continued, but only by individuals working in association. Pointing to the fact that 90 per cent of every dollar collected by the Government is spent for military purposes, he said that if this money could be diverted into commerce and trade and to the constructive and humanitarian uses of civilization, industry would be given tremendous impetus, while welfare efforts would quickly develop to heights which otherwise will take probably generations to achieve.

Answering the question "How Can War Be Outlawed?" he declared: "It is in the realm of organization that the most concrete work is to be done for peace. Law is the outcome of political organization. This is the irrefutable, the inescapable, the only way to peace."

If the United States is to do more than scratch the surface of the problem of disarmament, he continued, we must be prepared to do our part to set up international courts, parliaments and executives, and make covenant with sister nations to punish the state that goes to war before using them. He criticized the Senate "which has blocked every concrete attempt by an American President along these lines."

If this is to be realized, Dr. Rollins observed, not only must all nations form the court but all must submit to its jurisdiction, and before we can have a perfect international legislature all nations must join the League and send representatives to its Assembly, which in turn must abandon its rule of unanimity to a more liberal one whereby a majority or two-thirds of the nations can pass a law.

"In other words," he concluded, "the Assembly must be changed from a diplomatic into a constitutional body. Before we can have a perfect world, executive nations must abandon some of their national sovereignty in return for greater international security. The executive must eventually be a unity and not a collection of sovereignties."

The speaker was introduced by Mr. Roger Babson, president of the Babson Institute.

Prof. Harold E. B. Speight of Dartmouth College, in a class today, told of the great part the church is playing in the world peace movement. While the church during and previous to the World War was a not too ardent worker for peace, today, Professor Speight said, it is one of the hardest. He pointed to the peace research bureaus maintained by many churches and gave other examples of how it is figuring prominently in the world's efforts against war.

Prof. Edward Ely Curtis of Wellesley College will speak tonight on "United States Police in Latin America."

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM GIVES DAILY TALKS

Motion picture lectures for children are to be given daily at the Children's Museum of Boston at 3 p. m. during July and August. These talks, which are free, also will be given at other times between 9 and 5 by appointment.

Several alternate Sunday programs also will be given at 3:30 p. m. at the museum starting July 3. For the month of July the daily programs are as follows: July 3 to 9, "A Trip to the Emerald Isle"; July 11-16, "Harvesters of the Deep"; July 17-23, "Medieval Moderns"; and July 25-30, "Banana Land."

LEVIATHAN PATRONAGE GAINS

Substantial increase in the patronage of the Leviathan, flagship of the American Merchant Marine, is reported by the United States Lines local office. The number of passengers carried in all classes on this vessel on its last two voyages across the Atlantic was greater than the corresponding voyages made in 1931 by more than 25 per cent.

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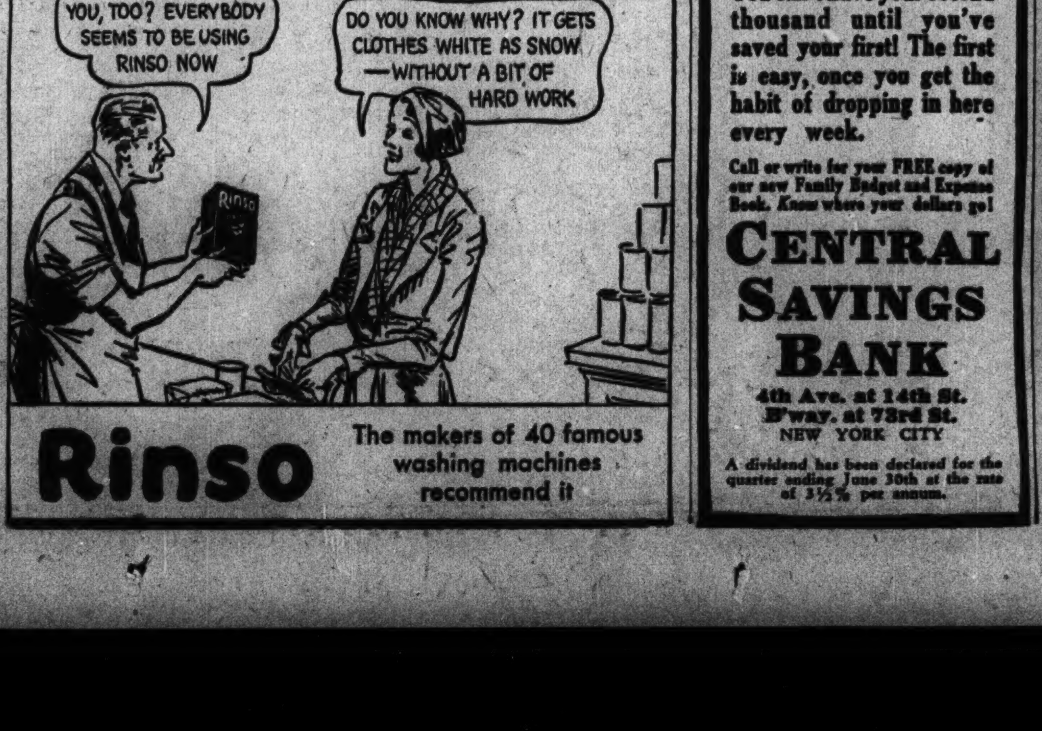

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KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

HAND OF GLASS SEEN IN PARTY'S FINANCE PLANKS

Senator's Long-Fought Plans Reflected in Move to Aid Banks

CHICAGO, June 30—The guiding hand of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia who largely devised and helped establish the Federal Reserve System on which the national credit structure now rests, was clearly visible in the financial aspects of the Democratic platform adopted by the convention here last night.

The drastic and unprecedented provisions in the platform for curbing stock speculation and for preventing the misuse of bank funds, considered a major cause of the tide of bank failures which have swept the country, are so closely in line with his banking bill now pending before the Senate as to be unmistakable.

Striking sharply at what the Senator has come to regard as the major weaknesses in the Federal Reserve System, the provisions in the platform would, if enacted into law, eliminate the loopholes for speculation with bank funds and in other respects tighten the basic banking law.

These planks, with the bills he has been carefully working out in the Senate during the past few years, combine to form a remedy for the weaknesses which time has developed in the banking system. As its most active author, the Senator and former Secretary of the Treasury has never ceased to work for perfection of the system. This is seen as a grand effort to complete what he set up and has so carefully watched and guarded ever since.

His devotion to the task of establishing a rock-bound banking system capable of withstanding any economic storm is seen first in Plank Three pledging the party to the preservation of sound currency at all hazards. It is, and has been, the Virginian's answer to inflationary proposals of those who would remedy the existing economic situation by deliberate manipulation of the currency.

It also places the party definitely on ground which can scarcely be reconciled with the demand for immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus by any such method as that contemplated in the bill recently passed by the House. That bill would have had the Treasury print currency on the theory that there is sufficient gold in its vaults to guarantee its value, but the contention has not succeeded in removing the odor of inflation from the measure.

Plank 10 proposes safeguards for the investing public against stock manipulation so drastic as to contemplate a revolution in the national investment system. It would require that full information regarding commissions, interests of sellers, bonuses and principal invested be filed with the Government and carried in all investments of all issues of both foreign and domestic stocks and bonds.

The same plank would also subject all utility or holding companies interested in interstate commerce to the fullest federal regulation possible.

Plank 11 deals more specifically with the banking system following the provisions of the Glass bank bill. It favors quicker methods of realizing assets for the relief of depositors of closed banks. The Liquidation Corporation provided for in the Glass bill is designed to accomplish this. It also provides for the severance of investment banking from the commercial banking business with the intent of preventing speculation with bank funds.

Finally in the list of practices condemned by the platform are two which have met the severe criticism of Senator Glass during the past year. One attacks actions and utterances of high public officials designed to influence stock exchange prices, while the other would forbid the State Department to pass on foreign securities offered by international bankers. Testimony before a recent Senate investigating committee indicated that several issues of Latin-American bonds now in default had received the qualified indorsement of the State Department at the time of their flotation.

Platforms Emphasize Split on Two Points

(Continued from Page 1)

proudly to its history as defender of the protective tariff, and urges extension of protection to farms, forests and mine products, and oil wells.

The Democrats favor "a competitive tariff for revenue." They urge too that the tariff commission be freed from "executive interference," which means that it be answerable to Congress, instead of the President. Mr. Hoover vetoed a proposal of this nature, and the Republicans in their rival platform commend the veto of this bill, "which would have transferred from the President to Congress the authority to put into effect the findings of the tariff commission."

Split on Prohibition

The next big difference is on prohibition. This controversy has been aired at length, and formed the subject of the debates last evening at the Democratic convention here. In brief, the Democrats are wetter than the Republicans. The latter favor submission of a new amendment which, if enacted, would give individual states the right to control their own procedure, under federal supervision. The Republican Party itself does not indorse either prohibition or repeal. The Democratic Party now has adopted a much wetter plank. They have gone out for a straight repeal amendment as their national policy.

There are other differences between the two parties. But where a European would look for fundamental divergences on economic matters, there is comparatively little to be found, if the single matter of the tariff is excepted, and the foregoing qualifications are added even to that subject.

The Democrats have written a positive declaration against debt cancellation into their platform, while the matter is not discussed directly by the Republicans. The Democrats go somewhat further in connection with unemployment relief, advocating federal aid to states that need money. However, Republicans indorse Mr. Hoover's record on the subject, and Mr. Hoover has advocated a partial application of this proposal.

The Democrats favor old age and unemployment insurance, and the Republicans are silent on the subject. Here again, however, the Democratic plank limits this insurance to a state basis, which from a practical point of view removes the matter from national politics.

Farm Planks Vague

The Republicans naturally defend the activity of the Farm Board which they established, while the Democrats attack its expenditures as extravagant. As to agricultural relief, the Democrats go further in their promise to support "effective control of crop surpluses" and "better financing of farm mortgages," but these phrases seem to be of the vague category that would be hard to translate into specific action.

The Democrats make a specific promise of Philippine independence, and statehood for Puerto Rico; Republicans are silent on this matter, but it is generally understood that opposition to these steps comes chiefly from leading members of that party.

The Republicans have a definite pledge against increasing immigration, while the Democrats on this subject, with their big delegations from metropolitan areas of large foreign population, are silent.

Many of the Democratic planks are simply denunciations of acts of the Hoover Administration. On one final matter, however, there is a specific and unusual proposal written into their platform, not previously discussed, so far as is known, either in Congress or in politics. It seems to show the authorhip of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, former Secretary of the Treasury.

This plank would require that all advertisements of foreign and domestic stocks and bonds should henceforth carry "true information as to bonuses, commissions, principal invested and interests of sellers." The Republicans have nothing so specific as this; and indeed it is rare at any time for an American political party to commit itself to anything so concrete.

Curtis Defense's Plea of Mistrial Denied by Court

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 30 (AP)—A defense motion for withdrawal of a juror and declaration of a mistrial in the trial of John Hughes Curtis, alleged Lindbergh baby case hoaxer, was denied today.

Mr. Ryman Herr, one of Curtis's attorneys, made the motion on the ground that Curtis's case had been prejudiced by an article in the local weekly newspaper which credited the prosecution with stating that the defendant was "as good as convicted already."

The motion, made in chambers before court was convened, came as a surprise and immediately followed a statement by Mr. Herr that he intended to make a motion for a directed verdict of acquittal after the prosecution had concluded its case this afternoon.

When court was convened after the delay caused by argument on the motion, Capt. John J. Lamb of the state police, yesterday's final witness, resumed the stand.

BRITISH RADIO GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Radio listeners in Great Britain increased by nearly a million during last year and the number at the end of 1931 stood at 4,330,935, according to the report of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Peace Units Appreciate Gains But Seek More Radical Action

Women Get Some of Policies in Democratic Platform but Feel Voters Should Show They Are Willing to Go Much Further

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Women who paraded and lobbied for peace planks are thankful for what was written into the Democratic platform regarding international coöperation, but to them it is only a good beginning.

"The plank on foreign relations is very good," said Miss Jeannette Rankin, "but I hope the voters will convince candidates this fall—that they are willing to go much farther than this."

Miss Rankin, who was the first woman member of Congress, organized the two peace parades held to impress delegates of both conventions.

Both parties declared for certain general peace-promoting policies that all peace groups were united in urging. Entrance into the World Court; an agreement to consult with other nations in the event of the violation of the Kellogg-Briand pact, and international agreement for the reduction of armaments, were indorsed in effect, if not in the same terms, by both Democrats and Republicans.

Reservations Unwelcome

But two reservations in the Democrats' peace plank are likely to be unwelcome to the peace advocates. One is the phrase which modifies the pledge of adherence to the World Court by indorsing "pending reservations." The other is the flat declaration; "We oppose cancellation of debts owing to the United States by foreign nations."

The peace groups would have preferred that some recommendation be made for investigation and consultation on the debt problem.

But they did not regard the Republican platform as ideal, either. Like the Democratic, they found its declarations for peace excellent and progressive, but regretted that the platform makers found it necessary to put in counter-declarations for the maintenance of the national defense at its present level. The Democratic statement on national armaments, while implying reduction of the arms burden, is not likely to prove clear-cut enough to be hailed as a pronouncement in that direction by those who hoped for a radical declaration.

But one thing the peace lobby could congratulate itself upon if it wanted. "Foreign policy," which this subject is called in the party document, ranked among the three leading subjects in the space given it in the platform. Peace certainly was not ignored by either party.

Others Make Gains

Other women's lobbies came out with some gains. The National League of Women Voters did not succeed in getting mention of its wise "economy" plank in which it urged that there be no curtailment of welfare activities of the Government, whatever other retrenchments are made. But it did get mention of its other two planks, in part at least. Its plea for international coöperation was fairly well reflected in the platform and its declaration on unemployment relief found partial expression in the party indorsement of unemployment insurance.

The National Woman's Party, which wanted an "equal rights" plank, got no notice, but this could not be called a failure to recognize women, because other important women's organizations were lined up against it.

The National Women's Trade Union League did not win indorsement for its favorite proposal, the establishment of a national economic planning council, but it did have the satisfaction of seeing others of its policies written into the platform, among them steps toward wider international coöperation, federal coöperation with the states for unemployment relief where necessary, and unemployment insurance.

One woman was a lobby all by herself, and she won. She was Mrs. Jean S. Whittemore, delegate from Puerto Rico, who said upon arriving that she had just one aim—statehood for her island. Five words in the platform gave her cause recognition. It was the declaration: "Ultimate statehood for Puerto Rico."

GOLDSBOROUGH BILL ACTION IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—A drive to obtain action at this session, on the Goldsborough dollar stabilization bill or the Senate substitute was opened yesterday by Senator William E. Borah (R.), Idaho, and others.

Senator Borah served notice in the Senate he would insist on action before adjournment on the Glass substitute designed to give circulating privileges to $1,000,000,000 of United States bonds.

CRISIS EASED AT LAUSANNE BY NEW PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement will be open to revision.

Germany, while practically prepared to make a lump sum payment "for European recovery" will not bind itself for payments indirectly to the United States and will not even agree to a lump sum payment unless it is absolutely final.

The task of the delegates is to work out a formula of escape which can satisfy both sides. Perhaps it can be sufficiently elastic to preserve the advantages of finality, which are so important to the Germans, yet rigid enough to safeguard French and British debtors. The Germans frankly do not believe it possible to work out such a formula now. The British and French are more confident. But this problem remains one stage ahead, for the immediate question appears to be to settle the amount of the lump sum payment.

Various figures are quoted, ranging from 1,000,000,000 marks ($250,000,000 at par), which the Germans are credited with a willingness to pay, up to $750,000,000, which the French are said to demand.

This is the first hurdle to leap, and then will come the more difficult issue of war debts. A more remote problem of the conference, which is to contribute to the general European recovery, was approached in the second committee, appointed last night, composed of ministers of commerce. They recommended the establishment of two continuing committees, one on monetary, the other on general commercial and economic problems, to prepare for a London conference. The United States apparently will not sit, unless the two phases of the work are sharply divided, technically and geographically.

MAIL MAN ENDS BIG TREK

SUMMIT, N. J., June 30 (AP)—Mr. Maurice Spinning, 67, letter carrier, is retiring after traveling 300,000 miles in 32 years. First he used a horse and buggy, then a battered automobile.

Berlin Plans Betterment Of Slum Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Revival of a project for removal of dilapidated dwelling-houses in the central part of Berlin is proposed by the German Society for Apartment Reform. The society, following an investigation of 433 obsolete dwellings, has issued a report continuing the study which it published three years ago in coöperation with the Reich Ministry of Labor.

The plan does not include suggestions for raising the necessary funds. It is proposed, however, to make the project an integral part of the proposals of the municipal Berlin Traffic Company for the construction of new arteries to relieve congestion in the region between the former Royal Castle and Alexander Place.

New thoroughfares would be cut through some of the most objectionable of the old residential blocks.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MACK DECLARES GOV. ROOSEVELT BIG VOTE GETTER

In Nominating Speech, Stresses Record in New York State

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was today officially put in nomination for the presidential office by his life-time friend, Judge John E. Mack of New York, in a speech that departed from the manner of most political effusions by its marked simplicity.

The speech dealt with the personal and neighborly qualities of the Governor, of his ability as an administrator of the Empire State, as a vote-getter, both in New York and in the country at large, and finally it told of the warm place held for him among fellow townsmen in Hyde Park, N. Y., where he makes his home. The nominating address did not discuss the Governor's economic and financial beliefs, or touch on the major problems of the day, save briefly in passing.

Governor Roosevelt possesses the high qualities common to other present Democratic aspirants, Judge Mack declared, and in addition has "so administered the affairs of a great state as its chief executive as to win the support at the polls of more votes, not only of our own party, but of the progressively minded members of our political rivals, than have been secured by any other Governor seeking reëlection."

Governor Roosevelt, furthermore, he recalled, has won the support in Democratic primaries and conventions of 34 states and six territories, as Presidential candidate.

"He comes to this convention with the greatest number of states behind him in the history of the Democratic Party," Judge Mack said, "the North, the East, the South and the West—the great central states of the Midwest unit."

Governor Roosevelt, his sponsor explained, has captured the heretofore impregnable enemy stronghold of upstate New York—the territory which in all the history of the Democratic Party never gave its gubernatorial candidate a substantial majority until 1930, after having carefully observed this man for his entire public life and his conduct for two years in the Governor's chair, showered upon him, not a bare Democratic plurality, which would have been a notable victory in itself, but the overwhelming majority, in upstate New York alone, of 167,000 votes.

"He earned that great majority," the speaker said, "by the fearless courage with which he insisted on fighting for what was just and because he knew the needs of the State and its people. Time after time he brought a politically hostile and defiant Legislature to complete surrender, not by bluffing, blustering or bargaining, but because he knew the people's needs, what they wanted and why they wanted it, and because in addition he possessed the gift of convincing the people back home that he was acting in their interest and that his judgment was sound and good.

"In his four years as Governor," he said, "a Republican legislature has never passed one bill over his veto. A politically hostile Senate has not once rejected confirmation of any of his appointees, and, all of this in spite of the fact that as Governor of the State of New York he has vetoed each year more legislative bills than any previous executive in the history of the state."

Nominations Next Before Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal would rouse up against the Democratic nominee the strongest elements in this country.

Mr. McAdoo Responds

Mr. McAdoo promptly responded. The party should not be daunted by threats, he said, Bank depositors must be defended, he declared. He read quotations from eminent bankers indicating support for his stand.

"We are told we mustn't do it because powerful interests are against it," he said, and added amidst applause that this seemed a poor reason for the Democratic Party to refrain from a constructive step. The "powerful" interests, he asserted, are Republicans. "They say we'll lose votes. Let me say that if this convention refuses to go on record as favoring making the bank deposits of the nation safe, let me say that we'll lose more votes than we can count in a week."

Other minority reports and amendments followed, favoring votes for residents of the District of Columbia, improved status for Hawaii and Alaska, reduced freight rates, rehabilitation of silver and the like. These and the McAdoo report were rejected.

However, an amendment prepared by Mrs. Caroline O'Day, a delegate at large from Rye, N. Y., urging a general welfare plank with particular reference to children was adopted. It was the only change made in the Democratic platform and on all sides interest was aroused that it had been introduced by a woman.

The roll call was then called for nominations, following a five-minute intermission.

The procedure in making the presidential nomination consists of calling the roll of states to see what candidates would be presented. States without candidates of their own, but coming early on the alphabetical list, yield to states with favorite sons.

The nominating addresses—as the big audience view them—follow about the same pattern; extolling the merits of the particular individual and withholding his name till the last. The mention of the name calls forth the ovation which is carefully arranged in advance. Music rolls forth; the banners of those states favoring a particular aspirant are waved and in some instances a march is staged as the organ blares forth above.

Roosevelt Men Confident

Roosevelt supporters now feel confident of the success of their candidate. While a lengthy number of seconding speeches were under way, final polls were taken of the expected result. It is believed that there will be no protracted deadlock in the convention like that of the Madison Square Garden fight in 1924. Nevertheless, the anti-Roosevelt groups expressed confidence up to the last minute. Their repeal plank is undoubtedly a factor in the situation. It was stated the wet plank is acceptable to Governor Roosevelt and that he had told his delegates to vote as they saw fit on the issue. But in comparative wetness he is dryer than some other aspirants.

The two "wettest" wets are former Governor Smith and Governor Ritchie, both of whom spoke from the rostrum last night. They were wildly applauded by delegates and galleries, particularly Mr. Smith, and with this indication of their popularity it is thought possible that a bolt for Ritchie may develop. Mr. Smith is practically eliminated by the same two-thirds rule which may yet defeat Governor Roosevelt.

Last-minute forecasts of the first ballot follow: Roosevelt 661 (109 short of the necessary 770, or two thirds), Smith 198, Garner 90, Ritchie 16, Traylor 50, Byrd 24, White 52, Reed 36, Murray 22.

The sum of these votes accounts for 1149 of the 1154 delegates. Scattering votes are expected for a number of candidates, including Newton D. Baker. Many people believe that after Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Baker has the best chance of victory. But his name will not be put formally into nomination and if he comes to the front it will be only after the defeat of Roosevelt and the rise and decline of a boom for Ritchie.

Dripping Wet

Shortly after midnight this morning the convention threw overboard the last of its dry supporters and wrote a dripping wet repeal plank in its national platform.

The step was taken over the warning of many prominent Democrats, who declared the convention should not make belief in repeal a test of party loyalty. The vote discarded the report of the resolutions subcommittee, which reported 6 to 3 in favor of a plank providing for submission of a repeal amendment. The action, however, sustained the vote of the larger resolutions committee, which recommended, 35 to 17, the dripping wet repeal proposal.

The prohibition debate began shortly after 9 p. m. and concluded for the vote at 11:30, the crowds that completely filled the huge auditorium sitting till the vote was recorded.

Wet Side Introduced

The wet side was introduced by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, who declared the "only question now is when and how we are going to end the sham, hypocrisy and humbug of prohibition.

"The time has come to realize that the Eighteenth Amendment is not observed, never will be and never can be. Political parties do not make issues—they meet issues. The country demands that this issue be dealt with decisively, without equivocation and without delay. Courage, truth and state autonomy is on our side," he added, "timidity, evasion and state bureaucracy are on the other."

The audience was with the wet supporter, and when Senator Cordell Hull rose to reply he was heard with difficulty, encountering the same difficulty that Mr. James R. Garfield did in like place, when he successfully defended the dry side before the Republican convention.

Mr. Hull spoke extemporaneously, and rapidly, evidently apprehending that any stop would bring down upon him a rain of boos, which had greeted his first remarks. He declared the contention of those favoring his minority plank rests on three points.

First, "that solemn amendment to the Constitution should not originate in, or be made a part of any mere partisan movement."

Right of People

Second, that in the present stage, the only proper step is to deal promptly with the right of the American people to vote on the matter as they see fit. The convention should proceed in an orderly way, in the same fashion as all such changes in the Constitution had been made in the past.

Finally, Mr. Hull declared that this problem has always heretofore been treated by all political parties as essentially nonpartisan. If the majority report is passed, he warned, it will divert attention from all the other issues in this contest. He concluded by quoting from a speech of Governor Smith made four years ago urging substantially the same proposal as that incorporated in the minority plank.

The great ovation came when former Governor Smith took the stand for the repeal side. The crowd milled and cheered for 10 minutes before order could be restored. Mr. Smith adapted his style to the warmth of his greeting, and the great crowd and the listening radio millions heard a speech characteristic of those in his campaign four years ago, interrupted frequently by laughter and cheers.

Another big cheer followed his remarks, in which some observers thought they saw significance as regards the Smith presidential candidacy. This idea was given further growth when Mr. Maury Hughes of Texas. member of the resolutions committee, after declaring amid yells from the crowd that the big Garner Texas delegation had just voted in caucus for the majority report, referred to the Smith 1928 candidacy. "I want to keep the record straight," he said in substance, "Governor Smith's defeat wasn't on the question of the liquor issue," and while the crowd waited to catch his words, he added, "they crucified that great and happy warrior on the cross of religious tolerance."

The next speaker for the minority report, Mr. T. A. Walters of Idaho, reiterated that it would not be fair to make belief in repeal a test of Democratic Party membership, and said:

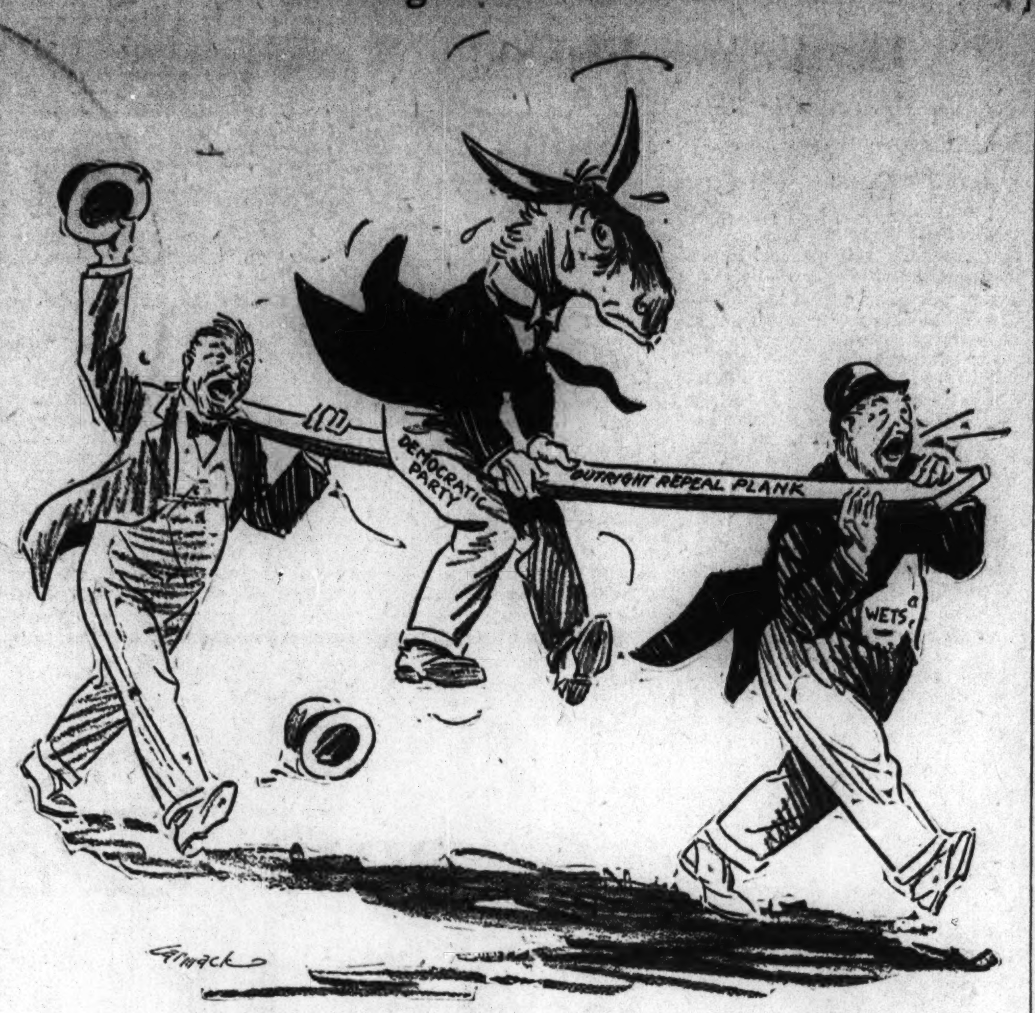
"We are spending too much time on something that will not cure the economic ills of the nation. When men outside this convention hall are asking for bread we waste our time here talking about booze."

Repeal Speakers

A succession of repeal speakers followed, including Senator Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio and Mr. Jouett Shouse. The anti-repeal side was closed by Mr. W. C. Fitts of Alabama, member of the resolutions committee. He received more boos from the big wet crowd than any previous speaker. He needed the assistance of Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, the chairman, to be heard at all. "It is a question," he said, "of whether each and every Democrat must be enrolled under the banner of repeal." He gave solemn warning that the Democrats might lose five southern dry states by the plank.

"Why take a step that will not strengthen the party in the East, and that will weaken it in southern and border states that are otherwise safely Democratic?" he asked.

Taking Him for a Ride



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Delegates Slow In Gathering

(Continued from Page 1)

back 40 years to the time when Gilbert Hitchcock, owner then as now of the Omaha World-Herald, was first the employer, and then the political supporter of William J. Bryan. Perhaps the support was dictated by expediency rather than by agreement on political fundamentals.

On Verge of Split

Always the two were on the verge of a split, but Bryan's great popularity in Nebraska, as well as in the nation, made it precarious for the owner of a local paper to antagonize his following. At one time, when the election of a Democratic Governor in Nebraska and the coincident passing on of one of its Senators made possible the appointment of a successor the two men narrowly approached a quarrel. Hitchcock rightly thought himself entitled to the appointment. Bryan, working out his policy of coöperation between the Democrats and the People's Party, secured the appointment of a Populist.

Hitchcock made no public protest, but about that time, riding with him from Omaha to Chicago I listened to a long argument on the theme that a great political genius was necessarily free from any sense of gratitude. The name of Bryan was not mentioned, but stood out by implication throughout. Nebraska was long a prohibition State, but it is fair to say that Senator Hitchcock was never a devoted supporter of that theory. His early education at Heidelberg, and his long life in Omaha, a wet town in a dry state, prepared him for the chairmanship of this committee and the presentation of its dripping wet report.

Perhaps it is a sinister prevision of the campaign that we are to have during the next four months, that the earlier planks of the platform were listened to with indifference and ill-concealed impatience. Only when the defiant phrase, "We demand the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" was read did the great throng leap in mad enthusiasm. Galleries rose as one man and howled like a legion of bashi-bazouks. The banners danced down the aisle in a teetering line as their bearers tried to emulate the snake dancers of football night. Michigan added to the demonstration by adding a huge beaker of stale beer to its political insignia.

Lasted 12 Minutes

Nearly all of the southern states joined in the demonstration, even the four which voted for Hoover four years ago—thus justifying the opinion that it was not only the wetness of Al Smith that turned the South against him. The demonstration lasted 12 minutes, of which the last seven were despairingly forced. But it was long enough and general enough to show what is to be expected of a triumphant Democracy, if this convention accurately represents its purpose—repeal as speedily as possible; no substitute for prohibition save the return of control of the liquor traffic to the states which made of it so wretched a mess that the people demanded the Federal Government should take control and suppress the crime. At this point arises the sharp contrast with the Republican plank, which, despite certain weaknesses, does sustain federal authority over the liquor traffic even in states which may repudiate the Eighteenth Amendment.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, bulky of form and clarion of tongue, arises to defend the majority plank. His defense is that it says what it means—which may readily be conceded. It means the swift return of the saloon, the immediate emasculation of the Volstead Act by act of Congress. The surrender and the restoration to power of liquor as a factor in politics. Senator Walsh does not say these things, but they follow inevitably and irrevocably from the policies he defends.

Minority Report

Senator Cordell Hull of Tennessee, one of the remaining exemplars of the old southern statesmanship, takes the platform to present a minority report. It differs from the majority sufficiently to enrage the galleries who noisly boo its champion, but offers little which might encourage any dry to vote the Democratic ticket. Indeed, the proceedings of the convention, in committee and in general assemblage, have thus far been conducted as though there were no need for concession to dry sentiment, as if there were no dry vote to be considered.

Although several sections in the platform aroused minority reports, none of material difference was offered to the plank on prohibition. The minority, like the majority, urged repeal. Apparently the report of the committee, which is purely for repeal, met the approval of all members of the committee, or else the party steam roller successfully ironed out all endeavor at individual thinking.

Senator Hull, to whose integrity and political acumen all men in public life bear tribute, attempts to explain the distinction between the two planks. He describes, at the insistence of the majority, that repeal shall be a party measure imposing upon every member the obligation to support it. The minority offers repeal, but does not declare its support a basic duty of Democrats. He describes it further as wetter than the wettest plank offered the Republicans by the eminent "Nick" Butler. He urges that prohibition or repeal be not made a partisan measure. But he does not secure the favor of the galleries, and his task is made the harder by the curious coincidence that as soon as the wet statement was ended the loudspeakers on the platform went out of business. Perhaps, however, if this speaker or any other had defended prohibition, instead of seeking ways to end it, a greater service would have been done.

Dubious Asset

Personal popularity is a dubious asset in politics. If the reception given "Al" Smith by the galleries as he mounts the platform to advocate the majority plank meant anything, it would seem to presage his nomination. A great banner, "Alfred E. Smith for President!" is carried about the hall, while Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Massachusetts followed. A demonstration lasting seven minutes greets the worst-defeated Democratic nominee since Greeley. The only Democratic nominee whom four of the states of the long-time solid South repudiated, received the warmest welcome of any public man before the convention. But will the convention nominate him? It will not. Cheer him, yes. It will applaud his singularly lucid arguments in a bad cause—for his speech was really an oasis of clear thinking in the midst of a desert of verbosity. And yet, unless the whole tone of this convention changes in the next 24 hours, the Smith strength in the balloting will be almost negligible. Perhaps he and Will Rogers must be celebrated as the chief entertainers of the convention.

After all, this discussion is largely a matter of shadow boxing. The difference between the two planks is not great enough to justify so violent a brainstorm. Some of the speakers recognize this and use their time in making unauthorized and premature nominating speeches.

Bryan Memories Called Upon To Inspire Anti-Liquor Forces

Speakers at Memorial Breakfast in Chicago Laud Great Commoner as Moral Leader and Most Successful Politician of Age

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30— Memories of William Jennings Bryan were called upon here yesterday to hearten and inspire the forces working to prevent the liquor traffic from again taking hold of the country, as it is now threatening to do, when a memorial breakfast was given by admirers of the "great Commoner" preceding the Democratic convention session.

The three children of Bryan, a sister, a nephew, a grandson, and many life-long friends were present to hear the great leader lauded by a series of prominent speakers, and to witness the founding of a permanent organization to hold a Bryan memorial breakfast at every forthcoming Democratic convention.

It was Col. Raymond Robins, prominent social economist and friend of Bryan, who stressed the value of his example to present-day prohibition forces.

"My first impression of Bryan," Colonel Robins said, "when I went to the 1896 convention as a coal miner spectator from the top balcony. was that a great moral leader had entered politics to quicken the lives of the younger generation, and he became the most successful political leader of his age. He led in the war against the liquor traffic, knowing that it had been the enemy of the race for generations, and that that liquor traffic now threatening to regain control was the common enemy of mankind."

Suffrage Work Extolled

More of the force which helped Bryan keep up the fight for temperance, Colonel Robins said, will surely prevent any possibility of the "cold and brutal return of the booze masters." Colonel Robins also extolled Bryan for his work in behalf of woman suffrage, more equitable taxation, world peace, and choice of senators by popular election.

Referring to his close friend, to whom he has always borne a striking resemblance, as "apostle and evangel of democracy and of those high things for which this nation was established," Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, was the first speaker. Mr. Daniels told how, after he had many times been mistaken for Bryan, he was once approached by Bryan himself, who slapped him on the back and humorously warned him to "walk circumspectly or you'll ruin my reputation."

Started Wilson

Mr. Daniels told a story of 1896, which he said had never been printed, but which showed more thany anything else in his memory how Bryan would never lower his ideals to promote his own success. When the question of a suitable running mate was being discussed, Mr. Daniels related, a man was suggested to him who, according to Bryan's own words, "stands for everything I detest in public life." Rather than run with such a mate, Bryan said he would decline the presidential nomination for himself, according to Mr. Daniels.

Though Bryan never reached the White House himself, Mr. Daniels said, it was principally his influence that started Woodrow Wilson there at Baltimore in 1912.

Col. Patrick H. Callahan, of Louisville, Ky., said that he considered his greatest fortune had been to live when Bryan lived, to be able to see Bryan's work carried on by his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, and to see that all of his children had maintained that high sense of family responsibility and Christianity for which their father stood.

While Colonel Callahan spoke, the attention of the large audience was focussed on the Florida Congresswoman, her brother, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, and her sister, Mrs. Grace Hargreaves. The sister of the great Bryan, Mrs. T. S. Allen of Lincoln, Neb., was also there, as well as young Mr. Bryan Hargreaves, his grandson.

Another of the speakers, Mr. Huston Thompson, of Colorado, whom the Colorado delegation is supporting for the Vice-Presidency, said he thought Mrs. Owen would be the next Senator from Florida.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Wayne Williams of Colorado, chairman of the meeting, recalled that it was fitting that such a memorial should be established here, because Bryan had made his first great speech here, and here he was nominated for the first time. Incidentally Bryan was the last Democratic candidate to be nominated at a Chicago convention, in 1896.

PARACHUTIST SETS MARK

ORLY, France, June 30 (AP)—M. René Machenaud claimed a world's record for a parachute leap yesterday when he descended 7500 meters. The mark he claimed to have bettered was 7000 meters by the Belgian, Willys Coppens.

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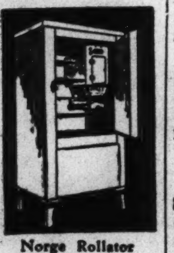
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Brevity Marks the Platform Written for Democratic Party

Resolutions Committee Covers Prohibition, Tariff, Unemployment, Government Economy and Other Issues in 1400-Word Document

The text of the Democratic platform as written by the resolutions committee:

In this time of unprecedented economic and social distress, the Democratic Party declares its conviction that the chief causes of this condition were the disastrous policies pursued by our Government since the World War, of economic isolation, fostering the merger of competitive businesses into monopolies, and encouraging the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public.

Those who were responsible for these policies have abandoned the ideals on which the war was won, and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the greatest opportunity in history to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our people and to the world. They have ruined our foreign trade, destroyed the values of our commodities and products, crippled our banking system, robbed millions of our people of their life savings and thrown millions more out of work, produced widespread poverty and brought the Government to a state of financial distress unprecedented in times of peace.

The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the nation back to its former proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies.

Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people, to be faithfully kept by the party when intrusted with power, and that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe, we hereby declare this to be the platform of the Democratic Party:

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods, and practices herein condemned.

We advocate:

Reduction of Expenses

1. An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of federal Government; and we call upon the Democratic Party in the states to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

Balanced Budget

2. Maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

Sound Currency

3. A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards; and an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our Government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions.

Competitive Tariff

4. A competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference; reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations; and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange.

Federal Credit

5. Extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states make it impossible for them to provide for the needy; expansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes deep waterways; the spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that principle in government service; advance planning of public works.

Unemployment Insurance

6. Unemployment and old-age insurance, under state laws.

Farm Mortgages

7. For the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest, on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm coöperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

Enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmer to receive for basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost of production.

Adequate Armament

8. A navy and an army adequate for national defense, based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments, that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching $1,000,000,000 annually.

Antitrust Enforcement

9. Strict and impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better protection of labor and the small producer and distributer; conservation, development and use of the nation's water power in the public interest.

Stock Regulation

10. Protection of the investing public by requiring to be filed with the Government and carried in advertisements of all offerings of foreign and domestic stocks and bonds true information as to bonuses, commissions, principal invested and interests of sellers. Regulation to the full extent of federal power of:

(a) Holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce;

(b) Rates of utility companies operating across state lines;

(c) Exchanges trading in securities and commodities.

Bank Deposits

11. Quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks, and a more rigid supervision of national banks for the protection of depositors and the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation to the detriment of local credits.

The severance of affiliated securities companies and the divorce of underwriting schemes from commercial banks; and further restriction of Federal Reserve banks in permitting the use of Federal Reserve facilities for speculative purposes.

War Veterans

12. The fullest measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war, and for their dependents.

Foreign Policy

13. A firm foreign policy including: Peace with all the world and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; no interference in the internal affairs of other nations; the sanctity of treaties, and the maintenance of good faith and of good will in financial obligations, adherence to the World Court with the pending reservations; the Pact of Paris abolishing war as an instrument of national policy, to be made effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threatened violation of treaties; international agreement for reduction of armaments; and coöperation with nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. We oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations.

Philippine Independence

14. Independence for the Philippines; ultimate Statehood for Puerto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal.

Judicial System

15. Simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost.

Political Funds

16. Continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures, strengthening of the corrupt practices act and severe penalties for misappropriation of campaign funds.

Prohibition

17. We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To effect such repeal, we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

Policies Condemned

We condemn:

1. The improper and excessive use of money in political activities.
2. Paid lobbies of special interests to influence members of Congress and other public servants by personal contact.
3. Action and utterances of high public officials designed to influence stock exchange prices.
4. The open and covert resistance of administrative officials to every effort made by Congressional committees to curtail the extravagant expenditures of the Government, and to revoke improvident subsidies granted to favored interests.
5. The extravagance of the Farm Board, its disastrous action which made the Government a speculator in farm products, and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets.
6. The usurpation of power by the State Department in assuming to pass upon foreign securities offered by international bankers, as a result of which billions of dollars in questionable bonds have been sold to the public upon the implied approval of the Federal Government.
7. The Hawley-Smoot tariff law, the prohibitive rates of which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than forty countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, driven our factories into foreign countries, robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased his cost of production.

Conclusion:

To accomplish these purposes and to recover economic liberty we pledge the nominees of this convention, and the best effort of a great party whose founder announced the doctrine which guides us now, in the hour of our country's need "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

The Liquor Planks

The majority and minority prohibition planks as drafted by the members of the resolutions committee are as follows:

The Majority Plank *(Adopted)*

We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

To effect such repeal, we demand that the Congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to truly representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

The Minority Plank *(Rejected)*

That the Congress immediately propose to truly representative conventions in the states, called to meet solely on the proposal, a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the event of repeal, we urge that the Democratic Party coöperate in the enactment of such measures in the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic under complete supervision and control by the states and that the Federal Government effectively exercise its power to protect states against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Radio Chains Ask Women to 'Air' Political Views

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30 — Women's place "on the air" seems assured, as it is on the convention floor. Radio chains are inviting women to speak their views on political issues for their audiences.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, national committee woman from the District of Columbia, gave an aerial interview for the National Broadcasting Company net work. She was asked by Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey, Illinois committee woman who introduced her, to give her opinion as to what were the most important issues for her party to consider.

She spoke out of her rich experience. One of the outstanding women at the convention, she has an interesting background. For 12 years she was manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women. She was the only woman member of the Federal Industrial Relations Committee from 1913 to 1916. During the World War she was chairman of the women in industry of the Council of National Affairs. She has also been active in her party, as president of the Women's National Democratic Club.

And what did she think were the big issues to be considered in drafting a platform? Here are some as she sees them:

"The most crucial . . . is unemployment. I hope the great brains of the Democratic Party will be able to devise some plan by which the millions of unemployed will be given work.

". . . war must be eliminated. We have got to build up machinery for settling our disputes by peaceful means. . . . some agreement must now be come to as to international debts.

". . . the flow of international credit must be restored. Also there must be an intelligent revision of the tariff downward."

Miss Elizabeth Conkey, Democratic national committeewoman from Illinois, interviewed Mrs. Harriman for the radio audience.

WOOL AS SUMMER FABRIC

Wool now holds sway in the hot summer months—though it was at one time only a cold weather fabric —because of its zephyr-like weight, its coolness and comfort, according to Miss Grace E. Anderson of the stylists' division of the National Wool Marketing Corporation of Boston. Wool, being absorbent, prevents dampness resulting from exposure to the sun in summer, she points out.

They Do What They Please At Chicago Political Mêlée

Convention Gives Impression of 'Free for All' With Delegates Moving About, Talking and Shouting Even During Addresses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—A national political convention, the greatest institution of self-government of its kind in the world, seems a place where everybody does what he pleases.

Not in the essentials, perhaps, as attest the operations of the ancient and honorable steam roller, which insists upon having its own way, but in manners it is a "free for all."

The folks who come can talk out loud at all times, boo, stand on their chairs, dispatch sandwiches, read the newspaper, wave a flag, "look pleasant" while a wandering photographer takes a flashlight of them in the audience, jam the aisles of the floor until the chair orders the sergeant-at-arms to make them sit down, and of course screech and prance at the proper moment for a "demonstration."

The commonest thing they do is to arrive at the hall an hour late and still be "on time."

Avoids Conventions

The convention itself sets the style for doing away with the other kind of conventions. When the rest of the country is knocking off work at noon for lunch this convention decides it must convene. So the hour for opening was set at noon.

The hour before noon political potentates bustle about. Taxis speed to the Stadium, and it opens its jaws and sucks in its thousands. They sink into their seats and relax in the ease of having gotten there on time.

It gives rise to much meditation for a delegate to miss his lunch, see the day's business start at 1 p. m., and consider that the session may run, as it did Tuesday, until nearly 6 o'clock.

Obviously the men and women who nominate America's presidential candidates are not supposed to eat.

But most of them are inclined that way, and after becoming famished despite the feast of oratory, delegates burst out, join the surging waves that break on the lunch counters in the corridors, and return to their seats with hands full of food and faces full of triumph. Thereafter oratory and "red hots" are absorbed simultaneously.

The radio may hint the convention secrets but it cannot give the smell and feel of the convention. Radio is too much like a machine. It gives the outside world what is meant for the delegates. The convention audience itself, having something to say about the matter, decides for itself what it wants to listen to.

Radio Too Polite

Too polite, too well-mannered, is the radio. It furnishes the listening millions with the speeches straight and undiluted. In the Stadium within easy reach of the orator, his speech is quite likely to come through like this:

"Gentlemen of the convention, our country today is facing the greatest hour . . . why, hello, Harry, when did you get here? . . . We have been brought to our parlous condition by the blunderings of our political opponents whose . . . How's every little thing? Say, do you know I haven't seen you since we were down in Houston last year. Boy, wasn't it hot there? . . . Nothing but our great party can ever deliver this nation from . . ."

The radio inevitably yields a picture of a handsome piece of political machinery which occasionally explodes but otherwise runs with the concentration of a locomotive on its task.

There are many no doubt who have this devotion of purpose. But take the Stadium from ceiling bunting to the "place de hot dogs" and the atmosphere is not all the imagination would picture. Look in on one of these afternoon sessions. The Stadium is then no brilliant scene. It seems like a huge cave. It is dim. The galleries are shadowy. Beams of light from the side windows cut down sharp white streaks. In the great cavern there is tension, there are yawns.

It is a rare speaker and a big moment that captures everybody. People pay visits to one another. They poke fun at the superlative frenzy of the occasional orator. They ask one another if there will be a night session. Nobody knows. They point out celebrities on the speaker's platform. They note distinguished guests in the boxes. They try to spy out their friends in the mezzanine. They stare startled when the big lights are turned on. They observe the battery of news reel machines and wonder why they are not working more. They endeavor to locate political chieftains known to be seated as delegates. They watch the microphone suspended from the ceiling and carried around by a messenger boy to the head of each delegation for him to announce its vote.

At the theater or the movie when the lights go out there is nothing to do but to watch the show. At these political conclaves everything is the show, including the spectators, There is no more easy-going event.

PARAGUAY TO BAR 'REDS'

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 30 (By U. P.)—Charging Moscow agents with dissemination of revolutionary doctrines in Paraguay, especially among students, President Guggiari yesterday sent Congress a message recommending passage of a social defense law which would permit deportation of Communists and severe punishment for distributors of radical propaganda.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. MOODY AND VINES ADVANCE

United States Champions Reach the Finals of Wimbledon Tournament

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 — (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States champion, paraded into the final round of the Wimbledon men's singles championship today, with a straight-set victory over Jack C. Crawford, star of the Australian Davis Cup team, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

Vines' tennis today was superior to anything he had displayed previously since his arrival in England, while Crawford's game was not as sound as when he rose to spectacular heights to defeat Fred J. Perry, of England, earlier in Great Britain's famous tennis fortnight.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, four times women's singles champion, swept into the final round again today by defeating Mary F. Heeley, unseeded English girl, 6—2, 6—0. Mrs. Moody will now meet Helen M. Jacobs, a rival from Berkeley, Calif., in the final round.

Mrs. Moody, playing her usual powerful game, kept intact her record of not losing a set in the tournament.

Queen Mary and Prince George arrived during the play and Mrs. Moody and Miss Heeley, with the galleries of 14,000, stood at attention. The match was played in a drizzle.

H. W. Austin, who will be one of Great Britain's mainstays against the United States in the Davis Cup challenge round next month, won the right to meet Vines in the final by defeating Jiro Sato in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1.

Sato and his Japanese doubles partner, Ryuki Miki, eliminated the French team of Christian Bousses and Andre Merlin, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1 in a men's doubles feature yesterday. With but one American team left in the mixed doubles, action was heavy and constant.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford defeated Mrs. G. Peacock and her Japanese partner, Iwao Aoki, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2, while Henri Cochet and Mrs. E. Fearnley - Whittingstall, Anglo - French combination, eliminated Dr. J. Colin Gregory and Mrs. J. B. Pittman of England, 6—2, 8—6.

Dr. P. D. B. Spence and Betty Nuthall of England, defeated the German team of Hilda Krakwinkel and Von Cramm, 7—5, 2—6, 6—2.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin were eliminated in the men's doubles by the strong British combination of Fred J. Perry and George P. Hughes. The Americans failed to win a set as Perry and Hughes romped through the match 7—5, 7—5, 6—3.

JAPANESE OLYMPIC TEAMS ARE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The special committee of Z. R. R. (Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan), following the preliminary contests on May 28 and 29, have selected the following 35 athletes to represent Japan at the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles, Calif., this summer. The selection was approved at the meeting of the federation:

MEN'S TEAM

Marathon—Taika Ken, graduate of Meiji; Onbai Kin, Yosei Higher School; Seiichiro Tsuda, Tokiwa Life Insurance Company.

Jumps—Chuhei Nambu, graduate of Waseda; Kenkichi Oshima, Kansai University; Mikio Oda, graduate of Waseda; Naoto Tajima, graduate of the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School; Kazuo Kimura, Waseda; Misao Ono, Keio; Shuhei Nishida, Waseda; Shizuo Mochizuki, University of Literature and Science.

Distance Runs—Masamichi Kitamoto, Keio; Shiichiro Takenaka, Keio.

Short-Distance Runs—Iwao Anno, Keio; Ryutoku Yoshioka, University of Literature and Science; Itaro Nakajima, Waseda; Kichizo Sasaki, University of Literature and Science; Masamiki Oki, Hosei University; Gi Masuda, Hidachi Manufacturing Company; Teiichi Nishi, Doshisha University; Seiken Cho, Waseda.

Weight Events—Kosaku Sumiyoshi, Waseda; Saburo Nagao, Kansai University; Yuji Nagao, Meiji; Masayoshi Ochiai, Meiji.

Hurdles—Tatsuzo Fujita, University of Literature and Science.

WOMEN'S TEAM

Short Runs—Sumi Watanabe, Nagoya Higher Girls' School; Asa Tsuchikura, the First Girls' School of Kyoto; Taka Shibata, the Second Girls' School of Yamagata; Yoshiye Muraoka, graduate of the Aichi First Girls' School.

Hurdles—Michi Nakanishi, graduate of the Nijo Girls' School of Kyoto.

Jumps—Yuriko Hirohashi, Hagui Girls' School of Yae Sagara, Girls' Physical Training School.

Weight Events—Masako Maho, Osaka; Mitsue Ishii, graduate of Yamanaka Girls' School.

Coachers—Hiroshi Hasumi, Goichi Koyama, Yoshio Okita and Toru Takata.

RED SOX SIGN TWO PITCHERS

"Hi" Mason, secretary of the Boston Red Sox, announced recently the signing of two young pitchers. They are: Ed Gallagher, a left-hander and former star at Boston College, and Larry Boerner, young right-hander from Washington, D. C. Boerner went South with the St. Louis Cardinals this spring, but was hit by a pitched ball and later given his unconditional release.

DEVENS SIGNS WITH YANKEES

Charles Devens, former baseball and football star at Harvard University, today signed a one-year contract with the New York Yankees. Devens, who only a few days ago graduated from Harvard, is one of the leading college pitchers in the country. He is a right-hander. The terms of the contract were not revealed.

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Cardinals Climb In National Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	33	27	.550
Chicago	35	30	.538
Boston	36	31	.537
St. Louis	33	32	.508
Brooklyn	35	35	.500
Philadelphia	36	36	.500
New York	29	33	.468
Cincinnati	31	44	.413

RESULTS JUNE 29

St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 9.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

The St. Louis Cardinals batted their way to a 10-to-9 victory over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday and climbed into fourth place in the National League standing. The Brooklyn Dodgers advanced to a tie with Philadelphia for fifth place by defeating the Phillies, 7 to 0. These were the only games scheduled for the day.

The St. Louis-Cincinnati contest started off as a pitchers' battle between Jim Lindsey and Larry Benton, but ended up as a slugging match. First the Cardinals and then the Reds took the lead. In the eighth the champions scored four runs to go ahead again and from then on the game saw plenty of hitting. The Cards totaled 17 safeties, including a long triple by Ernie Orsatti in the eighth. Jimmy Collins made four hits in five trips to the plate.

Hollis Thurston puzzled the Phillies, holding them to five scattered hits. He gave only two bases on balls and struck out three. The Dodgers gave him good support with their bats, making two home runs, four doubles and seven singles off two of Philadelphia's three pitchers. Hack Wilson and Joe Stripp contributed the circuit drives, while Frank O'Doul came through with a pair of doubles and a single. The scores:

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	10	17	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	9	12	0

Batteries—Lindsey, Stout, Derringer, Hallahan and Mancuso; Benton, Kolp, Johnson and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Stout. Losing pitcher—Kolp. Umpires—Pfirman and Stark. Time 2h. 22m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	13	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Thurston and Lopez; H. Elliott, Hansen, Berly and McCurdy. Losing pitcher—H. Elliott. Umpires—Magerkurth and Moran. Time—2h. 12m.

FARRELL'S 69 LEADS IN BAY STATE OPEN

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Johnny Farrell had to smash all competitive course records yesterday to force out Francis D. Ouimet, the United States amateur champion, for the first-round lead in the 72-hole Massachusetts open golf play on the long and trappy Oyster Harbors Club course.

The slender professional from Mamaroneck, N. Y., annexed five birdies to card a brilliant 69, which clipped three strokes off the difficult par for the 6561-yard layout Ouimet, a stroke behind with 70 missed at least three playable putts for birdies as he played perfect golf. He had but one bungled shot in the round, a pushed tee shot on the eleventh, but he followed this miscue with brilliant recovery that put him almost dead to the pin.

Ouimet's performance appeared much more spectacular than did that of the leader, for the bespectacled amateur star was making his first important competitive stand of the season. If he holds his form, he should be the outstanding entry in the amateur title play at Baltimore late in the summer.

There was one other sub-par round, turned in by the meticulous Joe Turnesa, Elmsford (N. Y.) professional, who dropped a stroke to the "old man" going out but beat him for two on the inward nine for a sparkling 71. Turnesa finished with a vengeance, getting birdies on the last two holes.

Five other professionals, fresh from the Fresh Meadow open play, turned in regulation 72's, Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox, the defending champion; Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y.; Mike Turnesa, and Joe Manero, both of Elmsford, N. Y.; and David Hackney of Vesper C. C., Lowell, one of the most consistent tournament players in this sector of golfdom.

TWO LIEUTENANTS WIN

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Lieuts. Wilfred J. Paul and John H. Bishop today were named official winners of the 1932 national balloon race by the National Aeronautic Association after scaling of distances and calibration of barographs. The men, representing the army air corps, were credited with floating 901.4 miles from Omaha, where the race started May 30. Second place went to Roland J. Blair and Frank A. Trotter of Akron, Ohio, with a distance of 709.9 miles. Lieutenants Paul and Bishop, by their victory, earned a place on the team which will represent the United States in the international James Gordon Bennett balloon race to start Sept. 25 from Basel, Switz. The other team members are Ward T. Van Orman and Alan MacCracken of Akron, who won the international meet in 1930, and Lieuts. T. G. W. Settle and Wilfred Bushnell, navy men, who won the 1931 national race.

DODGERS SHIFT PITCHERS

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers today announced the shifting of two pitchers on their minor league "Farms" at Jersey City and Hartford, Conn. John Krider, a right-hander, who won 16 games and lost four at Hartford last season, has been graduated from the Eastern League's Class A to the AA rating of Jersey City in the International League. He replaces Phil Gallivan, also right-handed, who drops back from Jersey City to Hartford. Both had trials with the Dodgers this spring.

BLACK'S MODEL YACHT WINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—John Black of Providence, R. I., with his Bostonia V won the United States championship of the Model Yacht Racing Association here yesterday. Fred L. Pigeon of Boston, with Westward, won second prize, and E. L. Cheney of Saugatuck, Mich., won third with Mizpah. The races were held on Lief Ericson Pond, a circular concrete pool built especially for model yachting on the South Side lake front.

BOUCHER TO HANDLE CUBS

The Boston Bruin Cubs, Canadian-American Hockey League team, will be handled by George Boucher as player-manager next season. Boucher played defense several years for Ottawa and then was traded to Montreal and last season he finished the schedule with Chicago Black Hawks. Boucher replaces Eddie Powers who is expected to take a major league club.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—With business in the July position dwindling to small proportions following the notices of yesterday, trading in cotton was comparatively quiet today. The mid-afternoon market was quiet with July holding around 5.34, and December 5.66 or about 3 to 12 points net higher.

GOMEZ DRIVEN OUT IN EIGHTH

Yanks Rally, However, and Again Best Senators—Tigers Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	19	.712
Detroit	38	27	.585
Philadelphia	40	30	.571
Washington	37	31	.544
Cleveland	36	32	.529
St. Louis	34	32	.515
Chicago	23	42	.354
Boston	12	54	.182

RESULTS JUNE 29

New York 6, Washington 5.
Detroit 13, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 1.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Led by the veteran Joe Sewell, who hit two home runs, the New York Yankees made it two straight over the Washington Senators yesterday and more firmly established themselves in first place in the American League standing. The Detroit Tigers hit the ball hard, defeating Cleveland, 13 to 4. Irving Hadley and Sam Gray pitched the St. Louis Browns to a 6-to-1 triumph over Chicago. The remaining clubs were not scheduled.

Vernon Gomez drew the pitching assignment for the Yankees and made an attempt to win his fifteenth victory of the 1932 season. The Senators, however, had a different idea and drove him out of the box in the eighth. George Pipgras finished and received credit for the victory. Gomez, who leads the majors in strikeouts, added five to his season's total which has now reached 111. Joe Sewell was one of the leading factors in the Yankee victory, as he hit two home runs and a single, accounting for three runs.

Earl Whitehill pitched effective ball for the Tigers. The left-hander, although found for 11 hits, shut out the Indians for six innings before he let up. The Tigers pounded out 16 safeties and had little trouble winning. Charlie Gehringer figured in the scoring of five runs, hitting a home run and two singles. Earl Webb had a double and two singles. Averill connected with a home run for the Indians. Cleveland used three pitchers, Clint Brown being charged with the defeat.

Irving Hadley held his former team mates to three singles and a double yesterday for six innings. Sam Gray was called into the game in the seventh and finished. The White Sox scored in the first half of the first, but the Browns came right back in their half to tie the score. In the second the Browns took the lead and held it. Storti drove in two runs for the Browns with a homer and single. Goslin sent in two with a triple. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	x	6	12	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	5	10	1

Batteries—Gomez, Pipgras and Dickey, Jorgens; Crowder, Marberry, Brown and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time 2h. 10m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	3	1	4	4	0	0	1	0	13	16	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	11	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Ruel; Brown, Hudlin, Hildebrand and Sewell. Losing pitcher — Brown. Umpires — Guthrie and Geisel. Time 2h.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	x	6	11	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Hadley, Gray and Bengough; Lyons, Evans and Berry. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Van Graflan and Nallin. Time—1h. 49m.

RAIN FORCES DRAW IN CRICKET MATCH

TORONTO, June 30 (By Canadian Press)—Rain brought the first game played in eastern Canada by the touring Australian cricketers to an abrupt conclusion yesterday with the visiting players in a good position to score a decisive victory over an all-star Toronto team. The match was declared drawn.

Batting first, Toronto was dismissed for 80 runs. In a scant 35 minutes at the wickets the Australians computed 51 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Don Bradman, world's premier batsman, scored 27 runs before play was called, but had a close call when his score stood at 10. He gave a sharp return to Clarrett, but the bowler failed to hold the wet ball. Bradman included five boundary strokes in his score. V. Y. Richardson scored 22 runs.

The visiting bowlers were at all times masters of the situation against Toronto. C. V. Perkins excelled for the local team, scoring 31 runs, not out. R. G. McLean obtained 19.

The teams played 12 men a side.

The score:

All Toronto

G. Carter, c. McCabe	4
L. A. Percival, l. b. w. McCabe	10
W. C. Greene, c. McCabe, b. Ives	5
L. C. Bell, stpd. Carter, b. Mailey	0
E. Carlton, b. Mailey	2
W. E. N. Bell, c. Fleetwood-Smith, b. Ives	0
R. G. McLean, c. Bradman, b. Mailey	19
C. V. Perkins, not out	31
C. L. Clarrett, c. Rofe, b. Mailey	0
W. Carnie, stpd. Carter, b. Mailey	0
T. Hoyle, b. Mailey	0
C. W. Groves, stpd. Carter, b. Mailey	6
Extras	3
Total	80

Bowling—Mailey, 6 wickets for 36 runs; Ives, 2 for 14; McCabe, 3 for 8.

Australia

Richardson, not out	22
Nutt, b. Carlton	2
Bradman, not out	27
Total (one wicket)	51

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	43	28	.606
Baltimore	44	31	.587
Newark	44	32	.579
Montreal	36	36	.500
Rochester	36	37	.493
Jersey City	37	42	.468
Reading	31	46	.403
Toronto	26	45	.366

RESULTS JUNE 29

Jersey City 15, Baltimore 5.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 4.
Newark 5, Reading 4.
Newark 13, Reading 7.

ROAD MAPS TO CALIFORNIA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Road maps and travel information will be supplied free of charge to any out-of-state visitor to the Olympic Games here this summer by the Automobile Club of Southern California, that organization has announced. Upon request, the club will mail free of charge maps and road information regarding routes to Los Angeles from any city in the United States. After arriving, visitors may apply under the same conditions, for information about visiting points of interest in California.

Good Showing By Jack Van Bebber

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—The second round was the program of the day in the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States wrestling championships at the New Enclosure erected by Madison Square Garden in Long Island City, last night, with most of the favorites coming through the second test with victories, though there were many surprise results in the middleweight classes.

Jack Van Bebber, of Los Angeles, twice champion in the 158-pound class, scored his second fall in that class, when he disposed of a local grappler, Louis Maschi, of the Lenox Hill A. A., in a few seconds over one minute, and is now a strong favorite for selection for the Olympic squad in that class.

In the event, which is being conducted under the Olympic rules, two losses must be recorded against a contender before he is elminated, and, in several classes, the situation is complicated by victories yesterday by those who lost in the opening round. Thus, Tom Jenkins, of the N. Y. A. C., defeated Arlie Holland of the University of Florida, after he had lost on Tuesday, while Holland had scored one of the shortest falls on record then. Six of the classes were included in the schedule, only the heavyweights being omitted. The summary:

118-Pound Class—Alvin Letowt, New York City, threw Albert Nardiello, Lenox Hill A. A., New York, in 6m. 39s., with half nelson. Alexander Reile, West side Y. M. C. A., New York, threw A. Glaz, Newark, in 7m. 43s., with body slam.

123-Pound Class—Arthur Bartels, New York A. C., won decision from Neff Smart, Brigham Young University. James Ragusen, New York A. C., won decision from Alvin E. Herbert, Hollywood (Calif.) A. C. George W. Ashford, United States Naval Academy, threw John Campbell, Kansas City Y. M. H. A., in 30 seconds with double elbow roll.

134-Pound Class—Edgar Nemir, University of California, threw Austin Barbosa, Dallas, in 1m. 54s., with bar arm and body hold. Joe Fickel, Kansas State College, won decision from John Fannakides, Hermes A. C. Tom Jenkins, New York A. C., won decision from Arlie Holland, University of Florida. John Norden, Woburn, threw Aldo Zazzi, Branchville, N. J., in 12m. 56s., with arm lock and head chancery. Sol. Goldstein, Philadelphia Y. M. H. A., threw Erwin A. Neal, Memphis, in 8m. 34s with bar arm and leg hold.

145-Pound Class—Frank Manino, West Side Y. M. C. A., New York, won decision from Fritz Schaumloeffel, German-American A. C. N. Dermarderosian, Brookline, Mass., won by default from Ashley Smith, Salt Lake City. Ben Bishop, Manheim, threw Herbert Burgeson, Portland, Ore., in 13m. 15s., with crotch hold. A. Swanson, New York A. C., threw Charles Simanek, First Bohemian A. C., in 5m. 46s., with arm hold and head chancery. Paul F. Warner, Kansas State College, won decision from Joseph Streadwick, Boston Y. M. C. A.

158-Pound Class—Orrin Clark, N. Y. A. C., threw William G. Cleary, North Adams Y. M. C. A., in 1m. 5s., with double arm lock and body slam. Ray Parker, Detroit, threw Santo Laverde, University of Miami, in 14m. 23s., with half Nelson and body hold. Jack Van Bibber, Los Angeles A. C., threw Louis Maschi, Lenox Hill A. A., New York, in 1m. 8s., with crotch hold and slam.

174-Pound Class—Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles A. C., threw Robert Russell, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., in 8m. 30s., with grapevine and body roll. Joyce W. Miller, Kansas State College, won decision from Edward N. Canady, New Orleans A. C. Allen W. Moore, United States Naval Academy, threw Eugene Ritter, West Side Y. M. H. A., in 6m. 40s., with wrist lock and half nelson. Lloyd Ricks, Pioneer A. C., threw Alvin Graner, North Adams Y. M. C. A., in 11m. 43s., with half nelson. Bliss Sargent, Martins Creek, threw June Roberts, Kansas State College, in 9m. 35s. with double wrist lock.

SIX YACHTS LEFT FOR SCHOOL FINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 30—After two days of elimination racing six of 18 preparatory schools in the 1932 interscholastic yacht championship gathered off the Beverly Yacht Club today for the deciding races for the titles and the C. D. Mallory silver bowl. The finalists were Tabor Academy of this town; Adirondack-Florida of Onchiota, N. Y.; Kent School of Connecticut; St. Marks of Southboro; Roxbury of Cheshire, Conn., and Hotchkiss of Lakeville, Conn.

The first three schools, having sailed twice on Tuesday, met in a third contest yesterday in what was practically a battle for second and third places as Tabor had too long a lead to be threatened. Loomis won the event, but Kent, a good second, and Adirondack-Florida, fourth, scored enough points to land them in the finals.

The best race of the preliminary events was the second affair of the second division yesterday morning when Westminster, after a fine start and a long lead up to a half-mile from the finish, ran out of the breeze and was overtaken by Hackley with the rest of the fleet bringing a new wind and six finished inside of a minute. In the final contest in this division Lawrenceville crowded Hotchkiss at the start, and being protested, lost a place in the final.

GREENTREE VICTOR OVER ROSLYN, 10-9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., June 30—The Greentree team, already in the finals of the Third Westbury Cups tourney, advanced in the handicap division of the June polo series of the Meadow Brook Club, for the Meadow Brook Cups, also when the team headed by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., sole 10-goal player of the United States, defeated the Roslyn four in the first round of Cochran Field, yesterday, 10 to 9. Both teams were rated even and no handicaps given.

The winners led all the way, following four goals scored in the first chukker, but the other teams were on their heels after the middle of the game, and only the final bell prevented a tie. The summary:

Positions	GREENTREE	ROSLYN
No. 1	Robert H. Lehman	John Schiff
No. 2	C. V. Whitney	Seymour H. Knox
No. 3	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	H. E. Talbott Jr.
Back	John Hay Whitney	William Post 3d

Score—Greentree 10, Roslyn 9. Goals—Lehman 4, C. Whitney 3, Hitchcock 2, Jock Whitney for Greentree; Knox 5, Post 2, Talbott for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

PRENTICE SAILING IN EUROPA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the United States Davis Cup committee, who will captain the American team in its matches in Europe, is sailing tonight in the Europa. The United States team members will report in Paris July 8. Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin have been invited to join in the preparation for the interzone final, scheduled for July 22-24 at the Roland Garros Stadium.

TWO COLLEGES PLACE TWO MEN

Ohio State and Yale Have Numerical Advantage in Quarterfinals

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 30 (AP)—Ohio State and Yale, sending two contenders into the quarterfinals of the national intercollegiate golf championship, held a numerical advantage today after a pair of explosive opening rounds which saw the hopes of the far West completely shattered.

Princeton, Washington and Lee, Dayton and Michigan each placed a man in today's 36-hole quarterfinals as Donald K Moe '32 of Oregon, western amateur champion; Henry J. Kowal '33 of Colgate, medalist, and A. Frederick Kammer '34 of Princeton were eliminated in startling upsets.

Robert H. Kepler '32 of Ohio State, runnerup last year, overwhelmed Winston Fuller of Southern California, 6 and 3, in the afternoon after downing his team mate, George A. Berry '33 in the first 18-hole match, while John G. Florio '33, another Buckeye golfer, eliminated the sole contender from the Southwest, Reuben R. Albaugh '33 of Rice Institute, 3 and 2. Previously he had won a close 1-up decision over M. P. Warner '34 of Yale, North-South amateur champion.

John E. Parker Jr. '33 and Sidney W. Noyes Jr., '33 came through with fine victories for the Elis. Parker removed the last representative of the far West, Gail Stockton of Southern California, 2 and 1, after defeating John C. Howard '32 of Michigan 4 and 3. Noyes won both matches by a 1-up decision, defeating William A. Nacios '34 of Pennsylvania State and Edward C. Dayton '34 of Michigan.

Robert A. Moffett '33 of Princeton easily beat Kowal in his first match 4 and 2 and in the afternoon crushed Milan A. Heath '33 of Harvard 3 and 2. It was stocky "Joe" Heath who defeated Donald Moe in the opening round 3 and 1.

William R. Howell '34 of Washington and Lee conquered Fred G. Damaske '32 of Northwestern, 7 and 5, and won from Chester T. Birch '34 of Dartmouth 3 and 1. Howell lost only four holes in both matches, turning in medal scores near par.

Edward Hammett of Dayton won from John B. Reston Jr. '33 of Illinois 1 up after defeating David S. Gamble 3d '32 of Yale, 2 and 1, and John N. Fischer '34 of Michigan won from John K. Gordon Jr. '32 of Princeton 1 up on the nineteenth after eliminating R. G. Bohnen '32 of Chicago in the morning, 3 and 2.

Parker, a slender, accurate player, shot two of the best rounds today, finishing both encounters in only a few strokes above par. He is captain-elect of next year's Yale golf team and has been elected president of the Intercollegiate Golf Association of America. His home is in Orange, N. J. Harry Lawson of Southern California has been elected secretary-treasurer. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIP—

First Round

Robert A. Moffett '33, Princeton, defeated Henry J. Kowal '33, Colgate, 4 and 2.
Milan A. Heath '33, Harvard, defeated Donald K. Moe '32, Oregon, 3 and 1.
Chester T. Birch '34, Dartmouth, defeated John D. St. Clair '33, Williams, 3 and 2.
William R. Howell '34, Washington and Lee, defeated Fred G. Damaske '32, Northwestern, 7 and 5.
John B. Reston Jr. '33, Illinois, defeated John R. Lenfesty '32, Michigan, 4 and 3.
Edward Hammett, Detroit C. C., defeated David S. Gamble 3d '32, Yale, 3 and 2.
Gail Stockton, Southern California, defeated Perry T. Carver '34, Ohio State, 1 up.
John E. Parker Jr. '33, Yale, defeated John C. Howard '32, Michigan, 4 and 3.
John N. Fischer '34, Michigan, defeated R. G. Bohnen '32, of Chicago, 3 and 2.
John K. Gordon Jr. '32, Princeton, defeated Richard L. Kimbrough '33, Harvard, 1 up.
John G. Florio '33, Ohio State, defeated Milton P. Warner '33, Yale, 1 up.
Reuben R. Albaugh '33, Rice, defeated A. Frederick Kammer '34, Princeton, 3 and 2.
Winston Fuller, Southern California, defeated A. Hunter Hicks '33, Dartmouth, 4 and 2.
Robert H. Kepler '32, Ohio State, defeated George A. Berry '33, Ohio State, 3 and 1.
Edwin C. Dayton '34, Michigan, defeated Dean Smith '34, Williams, 2 up.
Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, Yale, defeated William A. Nacios '34, Pennsylvania State, 1 up.

Second Round

Robert A. Moffett '33, Princeton, defeated Milan A. Heath '33, Harvard, 3 and 2.
William R. Howell '34, Washington and Lee, defeated Chester T. Birch '34, Dartmouth, 3 and 1.
Edward Hammett, Detroit C. C., defeated John B. Reston Jr. '33, Illinois, 1 up.
John E. Parker Jr. '33, Yale, defeated Gail Stockton, Southern California, 2 and 1.
John N. Fischer '34, Michigan, defeated John K. Gordon Jr. '32, Princeton, 1 up.
John G. Florio '33, Ohio State, defeated Reuben R. Albaugh '33, Rice, 3 and 2.
Robert H. Kepler '32, Ohio State, defeated Winston Fuller, Southern California, 6 and 4.
Sidney W. Noyes Jr. '33, Yale, defeated Edwin C. Dayton '34, Michigan, 1 up (19 holes).

China Is Sending Team to Olympics

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China, June 30

FOR the first time in history China will be represented in the international Olympiad. The Chinese National Athletic Federation has selected Liu Chang-chun and Yu Hsi-hui, sprinter and middle distance runner, respectively, to participate at Los Angeles. They are sailing from Shanghai on July 8.

Liu Chang-chun, who is a student in Northeastern University, Peiping, will be accompanied by Gun Son-hoh, who is the university physical director. Shen Chih-liang, secretary of the Athletic Federation, was appointed to head the delegation.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	52	36	.591
Hollywood	51	37	.580
San Francisco	46	39	.541
Los Angeles	43	42	.506
Seattle	42	36	.477
Sacramento	41	36	.471
Oakland	39	49	.443
Missions	34	53	.391

RESULTS JUNE 29

Sacramento 5, Hollywood 2.
Seattle 4, San Francisco 2.
Portland 8, Los Angeles 7.
Missions 2, Oakland 1.

WOMEN MOTORISTS BEAT MEN DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLANDS, Eng. — Limelight, please, for Mrs. E. Wisdom and Miss Joan Richmond, the first women to win an international long-distance automobile race This they did June 4, when they drove a nine-horse power Riley car, turn and turn about, for 100 miles on the famous track here, averaging 84.41 miles per hour and staving off a grim masculine challenge in the closing stages.

Mrs. Wisdom is the holder of more than one record for hill-climbing in England and Miss Richmond is an Australian "speedstress" of renown. Together they form a good driving team, as A. G. Saunders-Davies has good reason to know. He was second in the Brooklands handicap in a big Talbot. He distinguished himself by driving the whole 1000 miles single-handed at 95.43 m. p. h. He was chased home by Norman Black (winner last year of the Dublin Grand Prix and the Belfast Tourist Trophy races) and R. Gibson, who piloted an M. G. Midget at 75.50 m. p. h. Their prospects of winning were affected by a leaking petrol pipe which necessitated eight stops for refueling in the second 500 miles.

The leader at the end of the first day's racing—at 500 miles, in other words—was C. M. Harvey, in a Riley, but a burnt-out clutch put him out of the running. The "speed up" signal was thereupon hoisted in the Riley pits and Mrs. Wisdom stepped on the gas. When she handed over to Miss Richmond they had a useful lead (2m. 11s.), which was maintained until the end. Among the competitors was Sir Malcolm Campbell in a giant Mercedes, which developed a defective supercharger. The team prize was won by the Talbot cars, in second, fourth and seventh places, and the class winners were Saunders-Davies (over 2000 cubic centimeters and up to 3000 c. c.); Mrs. Wisdom and Miss Richmond (over 750 c. c. and up to 1100 c. c.), and Black and Gibson (over 500 c. c. and up to 750 c. c.).

N. Y. CRITICS FAVOR GOODMAN

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Metropolitan golf critics took up the weapons yesterday for Johnny Goodman, the Omaha amateur ace, and delivered a broadside of criticism against the United States Golf Association for failure to name him among the 10 players for this year's Walker Cup matches with Great Britain. Goodman's all-around tournament record, observers asserted, appeared much more impressive than that of several named on the team. This covers the period from 1929, when Goodman sprang to fame by beating Bobby Jones 1 up in the first round of the United States amateur at Pebble Beach, Calif., up to the 1932 national open at Fresh Meadow, where the Nebraskan was top amateur and shot a 68 on his final round.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	41	32	.562
Columbus	42	33	.560
Indianapolis	42	33	.560
Kansas City	41	34	.547
Milwaukee	36	34	.514
Toledo	38	37	.507
Louisville	28	40	.412
St. Paul	23	48	.324

RESULTS JUNE 29

Kansas City 9, Minneapolis 8.
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 1
Indianapolis 10, Columbus 4.
St. Paul 5, Milwaukee 0.
Toledo 9, Louisville 1.
Toledo 8, Louisville 4.

Malabar 10 Wins Race to Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 30 (AP)—John G. Alden's speedy schooner Malabar 10 of Edgartown, Mass., today was assured victory in the Class "A" division of the yacht race which started last Saturday from Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.

Up to a late hour last night there still was some doubt that Alden's vessel had won, as there were several craft still out with longer time handicaps, but their time margin finally elapsed and the crew of the Malabar was able to celebrate its victory.

A close second was the Grenadier, owned and sailed by Henry A. Morss Jr. of Marblehead, Mass., which finished a bare 10 minutes behind. The Water Gipsey, piloted by its owner, William McMillan of Baltimore, Md., was third.

The yawl Dorade, first Class "B" craft to arrive, won honors in that division by a wide margin. Sailed by its owner, Roderick Stephens Jr. of Larchmont, N. Y., the Dorade finished more than 12 hours ahead of the Sonny, owned and sailed by Albert D. Phelps of New York. The Viking, out of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., was third, three minutes behind the Sonny.

Frank C. Paine's big sloop, Highland Light, which was the first craft to finish the race, found itself in fifth place after the handicaps had been deducted. The Highland Light, sailing at scratch, made the trip in 71hr. 35m. 43s., a new record not only for yachts but for motorboats as well.

Sixteen vessels had crossed the finish line at a late hour last night, leaving only seven to be accounted for.

The 16 craft in port, in the order of their elapsed times, and their time allowances, were:

1. Malabar 10, owned and sailed by John G. Alden, Edgartown, Mass., 69h. 48m. 48s. (5h. 53m. 41s).
2. Grenadier, owned and sailed by Henry A. Morss Jr., Marblehead, Mass., 69h. 57m. 4s. (6h. 55m. 24s.).
3. Water Gipsey, owned and sailed by William McMillan, Baltimore, 70h. 57m. 4s. (6h. 48s.).
4. Telegram, owned by G. W. Mixter, sailed by Sam Wetherill, New York, 71h. 33m. 24s. (4h. 40m.).
5. Highland Light, owned and sailed by Frank C. Paine, Boston, 71h. 35m. 43s. (scratch).
6. Brilliant, owned and sailed by Walter T. Barnum, Larchmont, N. Y., 71h. 37m. 21s. (5h. 4m. 46s.).
7. Mistress of Oyster Bay, owned and sailed by George E. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y., 72h. 10m. 24s. (3h. 27s.).
8. Dorade, owned and sailed by Roderick Stephens Jr., Larchmont, N. Y., 72h. 11m. 10s. (9h. 22m. 23s.).
9. Barlovento, owned and sailed by Pierre S. du Pont 3d, Wilmington, Del., 72h. 15m. 18s. (3h. 32m. 33s.).
10. Lexia, owned and sailed by Maj. T. P. Rose-Richards of England, 76h. 14m. 48s. (3h. 53m. 38s.).
11. Vamare, owned and sailed by Vadim Makaroff, Oyster Bay, N. Y., 77h. 31m. 15s. (11h. 56m. 56s.).
12. Viking, owned and sailed by Philip Le Boutillier, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., 82h. 15m. 52s. (9h. 8m. 34s.).
13. Twilight, owned and sailed by Edward Bradford Jr., New London, Conn., 80h. 36m. 10s. (17h. 32m. 45s.).
14. Sonny, owned and sailed by Albert D. Phelps, New York, 82h. 11m. 55s. (12h. 56m. 54s.).
15. Malabar V, owned and sailed by Herbert Parsons, Boston, 82h. 56m. 21s. (11h. 56m. 56s.).
16. Ayesha, owned by John Hogan, sailed by Phelps Rhodes, Bayhead, N. J., 82h. 10m. 46s. (15h. 45m. 47s.).

Jenney Band Open-Air Concerts—Every Sunday and Tuesday, 8 p. m. at the New Acoustic Shell, Merrymount Park, Quincy. . . . .
Broadcast over Station WEEI—Sundays, 8 p. m.—Tuesdays, 9 p. m.

MY HUSBAND NOTICED • • THE DIFFERENCE

I dreaded driving to the station to meet Bob that night. I had a good idea what was wrong with the car but I didn't relish telling him what had happened. Through pure neglect, I had run out of gas in the country and had to fill up with whatever I could get.

Bob had cautioned me time and again to always use Jenney Aero, but I'm afraid I had attributed his caution to some silly preference. He took the wheel at the station that night and we got under way.

Before we turned the corner of Elm Street, he noticed the difference. He began putting the car through its paces—but it just wouldn't respond. Then he'd race the motor and listen. To save the situation, I confessed.

"Well," said Bob with a sigh of relief, when I told him. "Thank heavens, it's only that. There's only one cure for trouble like this. Let's drain the tank and fill it with Jenney Aero." And with that he headed for Main Street and the Jenney Station.

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JENNEY HY-POWER
The regular Jenney Gasoline—high grade and dependable. Long recognized by motorists and truckmen for its efficiency. A leader in its class.

JENNEY ETHYL
A mixture of Ethyl Fluid and Jenney Hy-Power, which is especially adapted to the modern high compression motor. Stops knocking.

JENNEY AERO
The finest motor fuel obtainable, gives unequalled performance with more power and mileage, quicker starting and freedom from carbon troubles.

JENNEY AUTO-OIL
Graded for every motor. A paraffine base oil, which is highly refined for quality and then carefully filtered to remove impurities.

Exclusive distributors for VALVOLINE

EDUCATORS ACT TO ESTABLISH NEW STANDARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

impossible, by Mr. Fred J. Kelly of the United States office of education, speaking today as chairman of a committee on the social economic goals of America.

Mr. Kelly called upon the educators to assume major responsibility for building such an order in the future. In criticizing past delinquencies, he said, "We give lip service to equality of opportunity but we use wealth in our own industrial interests with little regard to the welfare of the mass of the people.

"In theory we recognize our obligation to posterity but we go forward with rapid exhaustion of natural resources of soil, forests, and minerals, in short our people, grown up in the public schools, still violate in their individual and collective lives most all the ideals for which America is supposed to stand. Partly at least because of those violations we are paying the present price in human suffering in America and throughout the world."

Economic Goals

Continuance of the committee on social economic goals was asked for on the ground that a charter of such standards is urgently needed, together with an examination of the materials and methods of education best designed to achieve the goals.

The demand for business products may be poor in 1932 but the demand for products of the school never was greater, said Mr. John K. Norton of Columbia University.

"During the year in hundreds of communities children have gone to school not only for instruction but for warmth, clothing and even for food," said Mr. Norton. "Thousands of youth who in prosperous times would have gone to work continue in school because jobs cannot be had. Unemployed adults in considerable numbers are demanding an opportunity to improve their general education or their vocational training. The demand for education never was so great. Business was never better for the schools so far as demand is concerned."

Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University and Dr. Albert E. Winship of Boston were made honorary presidents of the association "provided that such positions do not invest the said John Dewey and Albert E. Winship with any of the powers and duties prescribed for officers."

Mr. William Holmes of Mount Vernon, on behalf of the New York delegation, withdrew the name of Dr. Dewey for the presidency of the association, which insures the election of Mr. Joseph Rosier of Fairmont, W. Va., who is left without opposition.

Schooling for Leisure

Education for leisure will rapidly and in the near future become more important than education for labor. declared Mr. James Edward Rogers of the National Commission on Enrichment of Adult Life.

Mr. Rogers warned the audience that the 30-hour week is here with six five-hour workdays, so that in the future 30 hours will be spent for work as compared with approximately 60 hours for leisure.

Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle of Nebraska, past president of the association, stated that there is a great surplus of teachers with little or no professional training but a limited supply of teachers with a high level of professional training. She asked the organization to try to raise the standards of qualification of teachers and to support sound retirement policies looking toward effective legislation in the states.

What was termed "the most complete set of facts heretofore assembled on teacher retirement systems" was presented by Miss Anna Laura Force of Denver, Colo., chairman of the committee on retirement. The report showed that 18,000 retirements have taken place from 34 systems, more than two-thirds being women. The average allowance does not exceed one-half the average salary during the final year of active service. During the year state and local retirement systems had a combined income of $76,000,000.

Protests Ability Grouping

A strong argument against so-called ability grouping of pupils was made by Dr. J. R. McGaughy of Columbia University, who condemned the practise on the ground that it is apt to develop intellectual snobbery in the advanced pupils and that "the labeling and stigmatizing of human beings because they happen to secure low scores on paper and pencil tests is anything but genuine respect for personality."

Asserting that lack of proper emphasis on business education can be blamed for "a major share of the responsibility for the present economic status," Dr. John Robert Gregg, New York City, told the department of business education that "we can no longer afford to ignore commercial education and treat it as a poor stepchild of academic education."

Controversial subjects must be taught in the classrooms, Mr. William A. Hamm of New York City told the national department of social studies in a group meeting.

He deprecated opinionated instruction on the part of the teachers but advocated freedom of methods to arouse intellectual curiosity, critical thinking, and suspended judgment.

Personal views have no place until facts have been established by careful, comprehensive, dispassionate study, stated Mr. Robert I. Adriance of East Orange, N. J., who told the teachers that they have no right to force their own views upon a class or "to victimize by reiteration of pet notions."

Chautauqua Opens For Its Fifty-ninth Annual Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 30—Chautauqua Institution opens its fifty-ninth annual assembly today with Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution, directing an all-day program of lectures, religious services and music. The assembly will continue through Aug. 28 and this year will feature an extended program of operatic performances, symphonic concerts, lectures and dramatic productions by the Cleveland Play House in conjunction with the Chautauqua Repertory Theater.

Women, as usual, will pay an important part in the assembly. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club and honorary president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will conduct a series of conferences on recent governmental and social developments of special interest to women. Among the speakers who will deliver addresses at Chautauqua this summer are Prof. Julian Huxley, of London; Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Inazo Nitobe, of Tokyo; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University, New York.

The opening today of the Chautauqua Institution marks an epoch to the group of Christian Scientists, who have been continual visitors at the Chautauqua assembly. For the first time in the history of this place, the Christian Scientists are privileged to meet within the Chautauqua Institution grounds for religious services.

A suitable building has been obtained, with a hall ample in size to accommodate local and visiting Christian Scientists. Here the Sunday and Wednesday services and the Sunday School will be held. In the building, a reading room will also be open daily where the lesson sermon and authorized literature may be read and studied. The increasing number of Christian Scientists who find Chautauqua and its environment attractive will appreciate this opportunity to assist in this progressive work and at the same time partake of the program Chautauqua affords.

DECISION ON POWERS SOUGHT BY DR. OLAYA

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 30 (By U. P.)—President Olaya Herrera Tuesday formally asked a special session of Congress whether the extraordinary powers under which he has administered the Government during the past year shall be extended beyond July 31, the date of their normal expiration.

Favorable results from operation of the Government under special powers as cited by the President included: The relative normality of exports due to the easy sale of Colombian products at prices leaving some profit; a favorable trade balance; a national budget without a large deficit; a satisfactory banking situation without bankruptcies or panic; an increase in banking credits; an increase in gold reserves; relief of mortgagors and other debtors; decrease of unemployment and abundant crops.

TAHITI POPULARIZED AS VACATION OASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Tahiti suddenly materializes as a popular resort and confounds those who thought of it as an isolated typhoon swept island of natives and adventurous motion picture producers, according to the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. It is becoming the South Sea retreat of Hollywood celebrities not to mention the writers and artists who have acquired estates there.

A survey of the island property records reveals many great estates, while the passenger records of the Union Steamship Company, operator of the only passenger liner calling at the islands, it is stated, reads like a social roster.

FLYING FRIENDS OF MRS. PUTNAM HEAR HER STORY

Odds and Ends From Log Inject Humor Into Narrative

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam stood up in the silver and green dining room of the Hotel Lenox in Boston last night and told 100 personal friends, co-members in the Massachusetts branch of the National Aeronautical Society, her own story about the flight she made solo across the Atlantic.

Although parts of the story had been printed in the papers and told on the air, Miss Earhart imparted some color and humorous luster to it, interjecting little odds and ends of observation and log material which would be particularly interesting to those who were fliers themselves.

The occasion was the dinner given her by the Massachusetts branch of the association of which she is first vice-president. She was the simple, essential Amelia Earhart as she came into the dining room with Loraine Defren Frankland, president of the Massachusetts chapter, and who had the satisfaction later in the evening of knowing that by combining simplicity and good manners and an effortless hospitality, she had provided the distinguished flier with a little interval of peace and contentment in a more than usually exacting day.

For those who have wondered how much of a flier, technically, Miss Earhart really is, they should have heard Mr. Porter Adams, executive chairman of the National Aeronautical Society, tell little and certainly hitherto unpublished stories of Miss Earhart's calm efficiency and good humor in certain preparations made for the flight when she took oxygen aloft and used a borrowed gas mask to make an altitude record. Porter Adams knew her when she was doing the grind of test piloting, an aviation prophet distinctly without honor in her own country.

Miss Earhart stood, straight and slim in beige and copper-leafed silver chiffon, and told her story without pretense. It is a story of intense drama and few of her hearers would have cared to be in her place throughout the long night, flying through ice and rain and a black fog. She said she took off as the sun went down because she wanted a good day light in which to land. She tried to keep a log, although it languished at times. She was not sleepy. She had too much to think of and do. On the ship flying from Newark to Boston yesterday, when asked if she got sleepy, she turned calm eyes to her questioner and said gently, "No. I was in awfully good condition. There was no reason for me to be fatigued."

The flight is in the past. Some day, Miss Earhart said, she might fly the Atlantic solo again. Probably not. Still she would not say, definitely. If she found a bush where a ship she liked grew, she might take it and go. . . . Not soon, however. . . .

That was all. No laborious and formal speeches of welcome. Just flying friends who knew her when she lived in Boston, come to see her, and say they were proud of her and listen to her tell her own story simply. And then she went home to Rye.

TEACHERS CAN BE OWN MONEY LENDERS

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Formation of "teachers' credit unions" throughout the country as an effective means of relieving teachers of the necessity of dealing with "loan sharks" today was recommended at the sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers by H. C. Bechtolt of the Chicago Men Teachers' Union.

Mr. Bechtolt spoke in high praise of Edward Filene, Boston merchant, who, in 1909, he said, secured the enactment of the first credit union law in this country. "A credit union," Mr. Bechtolt said, "is a coöperative savings and loan enterprise in which a group of employees pool their savings, which are loaned to needy members of the same group at interest rates not to exceed 1 per cent a month on unpaid balances."

TENNIS CHAMPION ABSTAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Interviewed concerning his methods of training for tennis playing Mr. Ellsworth Vines Jr., champion lawn tennis player of the United States, informed the News-Chronicle that he is a nonsmoker and never touches alcohol. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody declares Mr. Vines is the hardest hitter in the tennis world.

AKRON TO HOLD ANNUAL PARLEY ON DIRIGIBLES

Experts on Lighter-Than-Air Craft Make Plans at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, June 30—Plans for an annual "lighter-than-air" conference to be held in Akron and to which airship authorities of all countries of the world will be invited, were formulated at an institute held here this week by lighter-than-air experts of the United States, following dedication of the Daniel Guggenheim Airship Institute.

Those attending were agreed that the problems and plans for lighter-than-air development should be brought in for discussion once each year.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, Nobel prize winner, declared that the research now going on will at some time contribute immensely to rigid aircraft building.

Dr. Karl Arnstein, Zeppelin designer, said he believes there are many fields of research open for the future of airship development.

Dr. Theodore von Karman, director of the building of the Akron, introduced Commander Garland Fulton of the United States bureau of aeronautics, who expressed the opinion that the future of rigid airships lies in the development of improved power plants and methods of propulsion which will be studied in the air institute here.

At a banquet given by the University of Akron in honor of the visitors, much enthusiasm was evident when future institutes to meet here annually were mentioned.

New Calendar With 13 Months Adopted by Many Large Firms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30—The 13-month calendar has been adopted by more than 140 large manufacturing, merchandising and publishing concerns in the United States, the International Fixed Calendar League reports. The calendar, the league says, represents periods of four weeks each, having no connection with the months of the regular calendar, and is used as a basis of business records and operations.

Seven reasons are offered in its support:

1—Each period is exactly alike and therefore comparable; 2—past performances can be measured in equal units; 3—business trends can be measured without adjustments to permit the irregularities of five Sundays in one month and four in the next; 4—costs can be more accurately checked; 5—pay roll confusion, caused by five pay rolls in some months and four in others, can be eliminated; 6—sales and purchases can be more accurately followed up, and, 7—budget estimates can be more accurately made and checked from period to period.

The following concerns are listed by the league as being among those having adopted the calendar: Sears Roebuck & Co., Eastman Kodak Company, American Hide & Leather Company, American Gas Machine Company, Carter's Ink Company, Jewel Tea Company, Hotel New Yorker, Kroger Grocery Company and Loew's Theaters.

OMIT LIT BROS. DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—Lit Bros., Inc., deferred action on the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

Loveliness

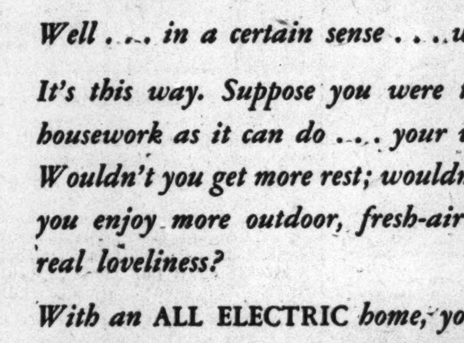
INCORPORATED

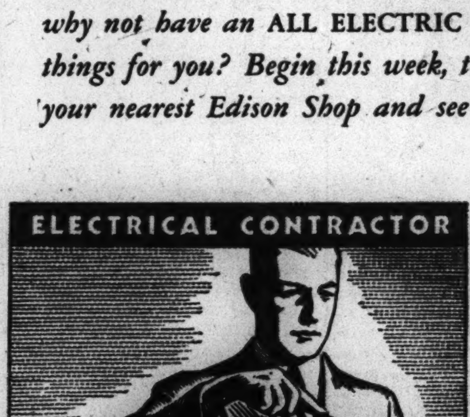
Imagine a corporation whose business it is to sell loveliness . . . . beauty . . . not the kind that comes in jars and tubes and compacts (which is well enough as far as it goes), but the real thing, the genuine article.

Well . . . . in a certain sense . . . . we are something like that.

It's this way. Suppose you were to let electricity do as much of your housework as it can do . . . . your washing, your ironing, your cleaning. Wouldn't you get more rest; wouldn't you have more recreation; wouldn't you enjoy more outdoor, fresh-air pleasures; wouldn't you have more real loveliness?

With an ALL ELECTRIC *home, you just bet you would. All right then, why not have an* ALL ELECTRIC *home, why not let electricity do these things for you? Begin this week, tomorrow, today if you can . . . Visit your nearest Edison Shop and see the exceptional values we are offering in time-saving, rest-giving appliances . . . Let electricity begin at once to help you add to your loveliness.*





WHAT IS AN ALL ELECTRIC HOME?

An ALL ELECTRIC home is one that is adequately wired, and equipped with electric range, water heater, refrigerator, washer, ironer, vacuum cleaner, and such small appliances as the electric toaster, percolator, waffle iron, sandwich toaster, egg cooker, curling iron, hand iron, and heating pad. One by one, you can acquire these appliances. Why not start today to make your home a modern ALL ELECTRIC home?

KNOW YOUR ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR AND DEALER

Your own local electrical dealer is "electrical headquarters" for your neighborhood. He carries a complete stock of *standard* electrical merchandise and offers you a good variety at *standard* prices. If he does wiring, his work will be thorough and modern, done by skilled, licensed electricians.

YOUR DEPARTMENT STORE SELLS ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Many department stores in the area served by The Boston Edison Company have a modern "Electrical Department." This Department is for your convenience—that you may purchase reliable, nationally-advertised electrical merchandise where you regularly shop for clothing or household essentials. Go to the "Electrical Department" the next time you are shopping there, and see for yourself how admirably it is equipped to supply your electrical needs at fair prices—and, usually, on convenient terms.

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A COOL SUMMER IN GRAMERCY PARK

Be assured of a cool and inexpensive summer. Live at The PARKSIDE . . . the modern Colonial hotel overlooking park and river. Breezy and comfortable. Tastefully decorated. Excellent cuisine.

$2 A DAY $10 A WEEK

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U. S. GOV'T STANDARD. The best flag made for outside use. Guaranteed sunfast weather-proof colors.

2x3 ft. each	1.00	3x5 ft. each	1.50
4x6 ft. each	2.25	5x8 ft. each	3.25
6x10 ft. each	4.50	8x12 ft. each	6.50

WASHINGTON BUNTING FLAGS, All Wool
Sewed Stars and Stripes

2½x4 ft. each	2.00	3x5 ft. each	3.00
4x6 ft. each	4.00	5x8 ft. each	6.00
6x10 ft. each	8.50	8x12 ft. each	14.50

Separate Flag Poles $1.50 each
10 feet x 1½ in. Blue enamel, lacquered joints

Sockets, 15c, 20c, 30c, Heavy iron ground, 60c

Flag and Pole Combination

For Terrace or Lawn, 8-foot jointed pole, with heavy iron socket that drives in ground, attached cap, cord and 3x5 flag, boxed. WHOLE SET.... 2.50

Spearhead Mounted Flags

8x12 in.	5c
12x18 in.	10c
24x36 in.	25c

Valley Forge Steel Pole Flag Outfit

"BULLDOG" Flag, size 3x5 ft., 10-ft. Jointed Pole, Ground Socket $4.50 Complete

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AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES

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Stores in All Principal Cities

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Holidays in Hungary

By E. P. JACOBI

Part I

AS MARISKA GERENDAY stepped from the gates of the high school one June morning, she was proudly conscious of being, from this day on, a student of the seventh class, with examinations over and the prospect of a long vacation before her. Budapest was basking in June sunshine. Andrássy Street was flooded with light, and the angel on top of the tall Millenary Column looked unsubstantial in the haze of heat. The shop windows, the blue buses, the plane trees that bordered the sidewalk, everything looked brighter, more full of color than on other days—at least Mariska thought so.

The spacious gateway of the house in which the Gerendays lived was cool after the glare of the street. Up the stairs Mariska sped, three at a time, and along the narrow balustraded passage which encircled the open courtyard on every floor. From the doors and windows opening onto the third-floor passage, heads popped out and smiles greeted Mariska as she passed. Every lodger in the house knew her, and guessed from her tempestuous advent that nothing could be amiss with the school report that was bulging from her pocket.

Apuka (Daddy) patted Mariska on the shoulder when he saw all the "Ones" in the report, and drew a two-pengó coin from his pocket to celebrate the occasion. Mother celebrated it in her own way. Dinner was a treat. There was caraway-seed soup, stuffed paprika, and cottage cheese dumplings, with a melon and sweet corn cobs for dessert. Mariska did them ample justice. Then she stretched out her lanky, 16-year-old limbs in the worn armchair in front of the empty tile stove, and gave herself up to vacation day dreams.

"May I go on the Danube and spend the day with the Koltais tomorrow?" she asked. "Sári Koltai's brother has the grandest rowing boat you ever saw, sliding seats and all. We'll be back before dark, never fear. It's our last chance—the Koltais are leaving town on Wednesday, and I suppose we'll be going down to Lake Balaton soon, won't we?"

Mother and Father exchanged glances. "I'm afraid there won't be any Balaton holiday this summer," said her father. "You deserve a jolly vacation, but we can't afford it. You know business is bad—I'm sorry, but we'll just have to stay here in Vörösmarty Street this year."

* * *

Mariska had a swift vision of the delights of her last vacation. Glorious days of swimming and sailing on the blue "Hungarian Sea," tennis contests, gypsy music, dances—boating pageants on the lantern-lit lake. Then the pictures faded and she felt horribly ashamed because Apu sounded so apologetic.

"That's all right, I'll have a splendid time at home—I'll swim in the Danube," and Mariska stared hard at the house opposite, across the narrow street that suddenly looked hopelessly drab and stuffy.

Before the war Mr. Gerenday had owned an estate in eastern Hungary. But when he returned after four years' service from the front, his land, situated in the section of the country that was adjudged to Roumania, belonged to him no more. The Gerenday family had fled to Budapest, electing to remain Hungarian subjects rather than live under foreign rule. Then Mr. Gerenday had found a job, and they had settled in the little flat. Mariska went to school, had many friends, and never wanted for anything.

But now she felt that things had been going wrong for some time. Father was depressed. Pengos were turned over more carefully than ever before they were spent. One day Mariska suddenly realized that most of the lovely old peasant embroideries Mother had brought along from the old home were gone.

Those embroideries were Mrs. Gerenday's particular weakness. She knew every kind of stitch and every design. Many a peasant woman coming to town to sell the particular specialty of her village on the curbs of Budapest found her way to Mrs. Gerenday's kitchen. A country woman at heart, she enjoyed chatting to them, enjoyed their quaint sayings, and could drive a bargain with the shrewdest of them. Poor Anyu, Mariska thought, instead of buying the embroideries now she had had to sell those she possessed.

* * *

One day snatches of lively conversation issuing from the kitchen proved that Mother's "clients" still found their way to her. There, indeed, sat Aunt Bodnár from Sárpilis, filling the tiny kitchen with her voluminous petticoats. Mariska knew Bodnár Néni (aunt) well. She often came to town, bringing scarves, cushion covers and tablecloths, woven in fancy stripes and patterns by the women of her village, for Aunt Bodnár was the cleverest saleswoman in the Sárköz.

"Hasn't Missie grown tall and pretty!" she exclaimed as Mariska appeared in the doorway. Then she turned back to her wares. "See what a weave," she said, presenting a cloth, "as soft as a fledgling, as strong as a rope! Look at these dishcloths, too, as strong as hide . . ."

It was difficult to detect a momentary pause, but Mother watched her chance.

"No, Mrs. Bodnár dear, I told you we aren't buying today. Business is bad—I've no money to spend. Eat these cakes, you and Panni too, and then take your goods to some place where you will have a better chance of selling them."

At this Mariska discovered that Aunt Bodnár was not alone. A small replica of her—starched petticoats, green stockings, velvet slippers and all—was sitting on a bundle.

"I've brought my girl along to show her the city. Panni, come and greet Missie. She'll be 14 next grape-picking, but she can work as fine a weave as any. Come, girl, show your bundle."

Out of Panni's bundle came fringed splendors, blue and red, yellow and black. Mariska fingered them with admiration.

"Have you made all these?" she asked. "I wish I could! But then, I expect you embroider all day. You don't have to study as I do!"

"Don't I though, Missie! I go to school in winter and to harvest in summer. I look after the poultry, the cow and the children; and in the evenings we husk corn, we pluck feathers, we do weaving. Then the boys come in, we tell stories and we sing—see, I can tell by the patterns," and Panni picked out the prettiest piece from the bundle. "When I made this, Uncle Joska told the story of the gold-fleeced lamb, and I thought of this pattern when Jani taught me a new song:

I have planted my small garden with
spring flowers,
Roses, tulips and carnations bloom in
bowers,—
I will sell them all today,
What price, laddie, will you pay?
Buy them right now!"

Mariska listened, spellbound, to Panni's chatter. The girl's glittering eyes beneath the kerchief, her nimble fingers folding the scarves, fascinated her.

Mrs. Bodnár made a last effort.

"Buy something, lady darling! I shan't come next month—we'll be harvesting, and you'll be away at Balaton—we won't come till after grape-picking."

"We aren't going away this year," Mother said with a sigh. "We shall be staying at home."

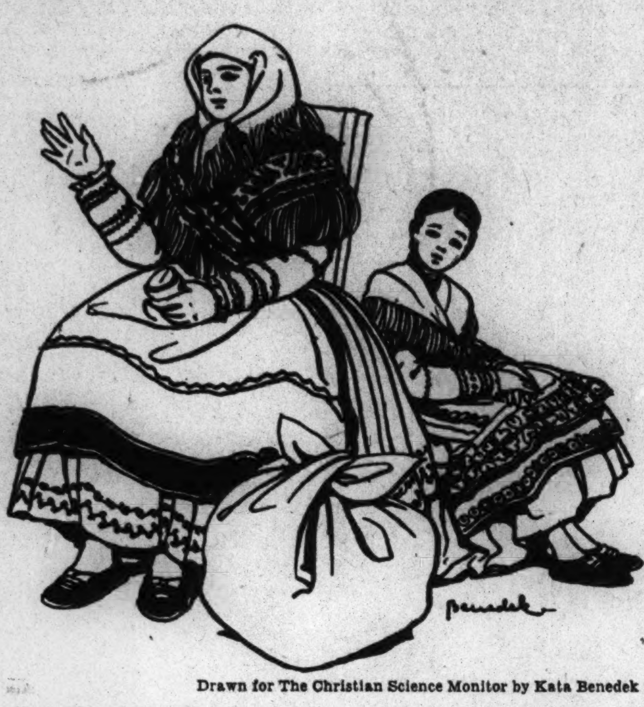
"What! in the stuffy city?" Aunt Bodnár was indignant. "And Missie, too," she looked at the girl with real distress, and then an idea suddenly came to her. "Send her to us, gracious lady—we'll take such care of her, give her real good milk, and teach her to weave like Panni. Come down to Sárpilis with us, Missie!"

"Oh, Anyu, could I really go?" Mariska asked eagerly.

"Well," Mrs. Gerenday said doubtfully, "we must talk that over with Apu."

But they were no match for Bodnár Neni's oratory. In five minutes Father and Mother were swept away by a perfect deluge of arguments, and won over to the plan. It was decided that Mariska should spend a month at Sárpilis "in return," Aunt Bodnár said, for all the kindness enjoyed at the Gerendays' house.

[To be concluded next Thursday.]



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kata Benedek

A Small Replica of Aunt Bodnár Was Sitting on a Bundle.

Tony Bill Traces an Aerial Portrait

A Game for the Family

By HARRY IRVING SHUMWAY

GRANDMOTHER BILL and her young grandson Tony, were paying a visit to some friends in Glens Falls, N. Y. Grandmother had come by train but Tony, as usual, preferred the air when he traveled.

Even now he was dressed for flying as he came up to his Grandmother, who was seated on a stone bench in the spacious gardens of her host.

"Oh, there you are!" she called. "Wondered where you'd been keeping yourself all the morning."

"Tuning up the ship, Grandma," he smiled. "I'm going on a little hop, you see."

She sighed. "Your language reminds me of a toad or a frog. Always hopping to some place."

Tony laughed. "And I thought this flying suit was so becoming. Do I look like a toad?"

"Oh, I was only joking, of course. You look—Oh, I won't tell you how nice. It would make you too conceited! Well, where are you going on this hop?"

Tony grinned. "Remember that game we played some time ago?"

"Oh, you mean tracing your journey—I mean hop, on the atlas?"

"Yes, Grandma. How would you like to try it again?"

"You mean to keep tabs on your trip today?"

"Yes."

"What is this one supposed to look like?"

"Well, if you follow my itinerary carefully, the outline will be a pretty good likeness of—of a very good friend of yours!"

"Oh," she chuckled. "So you're going in for—hum—aerial portraiture?"

Tony laughed. "Something like that."

Grandmother Bill considered. "A very good friend of mine? Man or woman?"

"Won't tell you."

"You feel it would spoil my fun. All right. How long is this hop to be?"

"Oh, several hundred miles. I ought to be back by dark."

Tony went inside the house. He returned in a few minutes with a big atlas, some thin tracing paper and a pencil. These he arranged for his grandmother, she smiling at his efforts.

"I really do enjoy this game, Tony," she said. "It's such fun! And I study the map most of the time while you're away. I try to imagine where you are in the air."

"I warn you this one is harder than the first one I gave you," he said, drawing a paper from his pocket. "Here is the itinerary. I start at Glens Falls, right here. By, Grandmother."

"Good-by, dear," she said, kissing him.

He was gone. Five minutes later she heard the hum of his plane. She listened, trying to visualize what he was doing. She knew he was warming up the motor before taking off.

There was a roar and she knew he was away. She suddenly caught sight of him, to the east, circling back. He made a gorgeous loop, directly overhead, then straightened out, heading like an arrow to the northwest.

She spread out the atlas to the biggest map of New York State. My, what a lot of places on it—big towns and little towns! This would need a magnifying glass.

She fixed the tracing paper over the map and made a dot at Glens Falls.

"Hah! Wonder if this is the nose or the eyebrow of my 'very good friend.' Well, let's see what the first town is. Tony headed northwest, so probably I'll find it in that direction. Bakers Mills. Hum! Ah, here it is, not so far away. I wonder if Tony is already over it."

Grandmother Bill worked on. This one wasn't quite so easy. There were a lot of little towns to locate. But in a little over half an hour she had it.

"A very good friend of mine," she laughed. "Well, so he is!"

* * *

What was the aerial map picture that Grandmother Bill had traced on the paper, following Tony's directions?

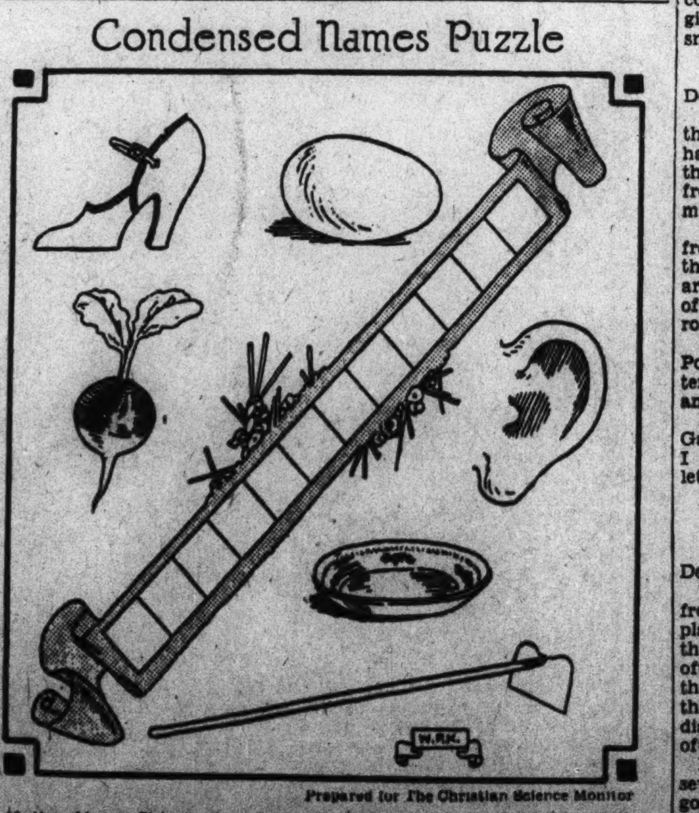
See if you can trace it as quickly as she did. Take a big atlas and turn to the large map of New York State. Place a piece of thin tracing paper over it. Now, with a pencil start at Glens Falls, as Tony did in his plane, and trace with a straight line from town to town as the following itinerary reads.

When you have finished, if your work has been carefully done, you will have a profile portrait of a *very good friend of yours!*

Here is the itinerary:

Start at
Glens Falls and fly
to Bakers Mills,
Across to Greig
And back to
Bakers Mills,
North to
Boreas River,
Across to
Jerden Falls
And back to
Boreas River,
North to Wilmington,
A long hop
westward to
De Kalb Junction
And south to
Jerden Falls,
Greig,
Osceola,
Leyden Station,
Boonville,
Lock 7,
Lee Center,
Oneida,
Valley Mills,
Clinton,
Oriskany Falls,
Stockwell,
North Brookfield,
South Brookfield,
Sherburne,
Binghamton
Cooperstown,
Schenevus,
Berne,
Pattersonville,
Schenectady,
Rexford Flats,
Troy,
Ballston Spa,
Knowelhurst,
Across to
Leyden Station,
Back to
Knowelhurst,
Finish at Glens Falls.

Condensed Names Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

If the Above Objects Are Correctly Named and the Names Written in a Certain Order, the Letters May Be Placed in the Squares Provided, One Letter in Each Square. Part of Each Name Forms Part of the Name Which Follows.

Making a Collection of Flower Maps

An Interesting Camp Project

TOMMY and I were up in the Crow's Nest, the tree-top platform of our camp. Since morning, when I had shown him where to find a cluster of pink lady's-slippers in bloom, we had been developing the idea of remembering the flowers' birthdays, and we had come here to complete our plans.

Though only 12, Tommy was at once a nature counselor's pest and delight. His enthusiasm for observing and being entertained by the fine points of the outdoors led him to find enough specimens in the woods and fields to keep two of me busy explaining them. From the year before he had remembered that the pink lady's-slippers blossomed in late June, but he hadn't been able to locate them. During a busy morning I couldn't take him to the spot, so I drew a small cross on the camp map in the Nature Den and told him to look in that vicinity.

Sure enough, in 15 minutes he returned, face beaming in a way that seemed to reflect the beauty of the half dozen delicate lobes of pink glory dangling on slender stems above the leaf mold which he had seen. That noon in the dining hall he announced:

"If you fellows want to see some pink lady's-slippers, look north of the Indian mounds. I can show you just where they are from the cross Ted drew on the map in the den."

After lunch several boys went into the den with Tommy to see the location of the cross. When I dropped in, he suggested, "Let's leave the cross on the map and write the date above it. Then we can tell when and where to find the lady's-slippers next summer."

That was the birth of our idea. Why not have a map especially for the purpose of recording the location and birthdays of blossoming dates of flowers? We had made a complete list of the eighty-four species found on the grounds, and if this information were mapped, every one of the boys should be able to find them himself. With this idea in mind, we sought our tree-top perch.

"We can have a different mark for each flower instead of all crosses," Tommy suggested.

"Yes, and we'll need more than one map because there's hardly room on one for all. Then some spots will contain more than a dozen species during the season. On tracing paper we'll enlarge the map in the den to about two feet square. But we'll keep it simple, just such details as the cabins, trails, council ring, and a few other prominent landmarks to indicate the relative positions of the flowers. Then we'll have reverse blue prints made, white maps with blue lines, one copy for each week of the season."

Symbols for Each Flower

Tommy brought the flower list from the den, and opposite each variety we made a separate symbol using such signs as crosses, circles, squares, and triangles, and combinations of these with various colors. In applying the symbols later, a single sign was used where there was only a single blossom or a small group; but where a flower grew over a considerable area, we outlined the area with a border of the proper symbol. Beside the symbol which showed the first blossom of the season for a species, we wrote a number corresponding with the date of the month noted at the top of the map. The figures told us the birthday of a species; and to learn its period of blossoming by weeks, we counted the number of maps on which its symbol appeared.

The dating proved to be the most popular part of the map making. A game started to see who could find first blossoms and report them to be marked on the map. I verified in the field all reports of new flower visitors.

After some of the boys, inexperienced in the game, had been kidded for false alarms or mistakes, I chuckled to myself to see them studying flower guides and botany books from the camp library in spite of their avowed disinterest in such things.

Fun and Beauty

The game lasted all summer long, and the fellows gradually learned what fun they really could have, not so much in the game itself, but by keeping their eyes open to the beauty all around them.

The chief was delighted with the game because it took us to the flowers instead of the flowers to us.

"Leave the flowers where mother nature puts them," he had told us. "She knows the best places for them. And besides, they don't look natural or half as beautiful when picked and brought home, perhaps to be pressed—if you get around to doing it."

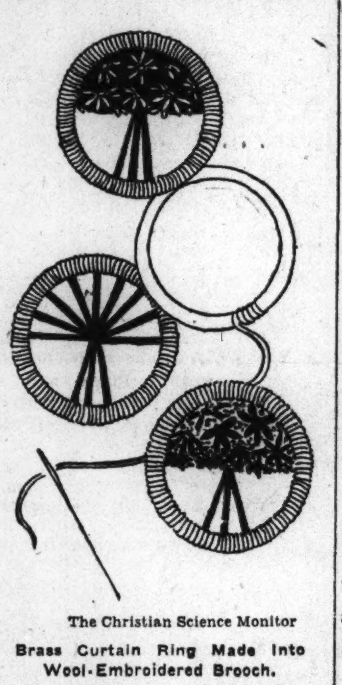
At the end of the season we had a set of six maps, which we bound in birch bark, containing a camp flower history.

The following winter Tommy wrote telling me that his Boy Scout troop had made a history of fall flowers in a woods near the city where they had their headquarters. And two summers later while working at a resort in northern Wisconsin, he drew his own maps in his spare time and kept a record on a larger scale than before. The plan has possibilities either for individuals or groups such as Scouts, Four-H clubs, and neighborhood clubs, wherever flowers bloom in number and variety. Celebrating the birthdays of our flower friends encourages acquaintance with them and helps awaken us to the full measure of beauty they bring us. T. S. H.

Embroidery Brooches

ALL girls who like new ideas in needlework will enjoy trying their hand at the latest kind of brooch or hat ornament. The materials required are odds and ends of coarse, colored wools, and brass curtain rings about 1¼ inches in diameter.

Let us suppose, for instance, you want to make an orange brooch with shaded yellow flowers in the center. First take a strand of orange wool and buttonhole the ring very closely as shown in the diagram, making the ridge come at the back to form a foundation for the center spokes. These spokes are made of green wool, and if a single strand is not wide enough to give the appearance of a stalk, it should be used double. Make two spokes in the shape of a +, fastening them securely to the ridge at the back. Build the remaining spokes on these, joining them together in the center. On these spokes the tiny flowers are embroidered.



The Christian Science Monitor

Brass Curtain Ring Made Into Wool-Embroidered Brooch.

Now select the wools for the flowers, being careful to choose pale centers for deep petaled flowers, and deep centers for pale petaled flowers. In this way a happy contrast is made, one flower throwing up the other. Clusters of French knots and daisy stitches are the easiest for the beginner, and when these are grouped together as suggested in either of the other sketches the effect is very pretty.

A yellow curtain ring brooch with pale and deep blue forget-me-nots on a pastel green background is another pretty combination, while a rose-colored brooch with various shades of pink, rose and red French knots is an even greater favorite.

A small gilt safety pin sewn into the back completes the brooch which, besides costing little, has the added attraction of making an acceptable little gift for a friend. Another advantage is that you can have a brooch to match every frock or hat. If preferred, the brooches can be embroidered in different colored silks or mercerized cotton, although for the boldest effect wool is best.

Mail Bag

Burbank, California

Dear Editor:

We live in San Fernando Valley just outside Los Angeles. It is very hot and dry here, but we enjoy it. We have a view of the Hollywood Hills on our left and of the Sierra Madre Mountains on our right. Many airplanes go over day and night. Some nights we are able to see the lights in the Hollywood Hills where moving pictures are being taken as there are two motion picture studios near here.

As we live quite far from town, there isn't much to do, but I keep house and manage to find quite a number of things to take up my time. I have had to stop going to school but am keeping on with my lessons. I have just finished five selections from the "Idylls of the King," by Tennyson. It was very interesting.

I should like to correspond with girls of my age (16). I like music, reading and animals. I am now taking my tenderfoot Scout test.

Anyone who wishes to write will find me ready with my pen.

Marie S.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This happens to be my first letter to the Mail Bag and with your help I hope to obtain correspondents in different foreign countries.

I've never been to Europe or Asia or Africa because I'm too young (14), but I hear enough about them in school to want to go. It seems that almost all of my teachers, especially my Latin one, have been abroad, and it is my ambition some day to go abroad myself to study.

Grand Rapids is like every other city and the same things happen day after day. So you see this is no extraordinary place to live in!

The two months we have for summer are well spent. We stay at Lake Michigan and there we go swimming, riding and canoeing, besides reading and taking long hikes.

Last year I started to collect stamps but didn't get very far. I should be glad to hear from stamp collectors and others, and will the girls who write to me please send snapshots of themselves. Janet E.

Pomona, California

Dear Editor:

How happy I am to be writing to the Mail Bag, for it is something I have always wanted to do! It thrills me to know that someone from some other part of the world may write to me.

Pomona is a city about 35 miles from Los Angeles in the center of the orange groves. The mountains are only a few miles to the north of us, and are snow capped the year round.

I am 16 and a student at Pomona High School. I am interested in tennis, music, swimming and I am also a collector of stamps.

Everyone is invited to the Olympic Games this year in Los Angeles, and I am hoping many readers of this letter will be able to come.

With love from a friend,
Dorothy McC.

Maysville, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

We live in a little place 15 miles from Jacksonville. Near us is a place called Little Island where there are four or five springs. We often put watermelons in one of them and when we take them out they are beautifully cool. The Indians once lived near here and I often find arrowheads.

I am very fond of pets and have seven cats, seven pigeons, six little goslings and a dog.

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, but best of all the Mail Bag, Snubs and Sunny Hours. I should like to receive letters from girls about my age (12) in foreign countries, especially Germany, France and England.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Martha H.

[We hope your pets are all as fond of one another as you are of them, Martha.—Ed.]

Berlin, Germany

[Translated From the German]

Dear Editor:

I have been a diligent reader of the Monitor for some time, and I am grateful that we in our home have this newspaper, for it gives me much that I can use in my profession, in the trade school, and in conversation with others.

Since leaving school I have been employed in a publishing house which publishes works on world politics and world economics. I am very happy in my work, for I take particular interest in just these subjects, and thus, so to speak, am at the source of it.

I would be very grateful to be able to correspond with young men in other countries. (I am 19 years of age.) I could correspond in German, English or Esperanto.

Perhaps someone will write me?

Karlheinz G.

The Hague, Netherlands

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have wanted to correspond with girls of my age (over 20) in the English language.

I am an active student of Christian Science, which is a great help in my school work.

I am at an Industry school where I am being trained as a teacher, a secondary instructor in ladies' and children's dressmaking. I have to learn arts, which include painting, architecture, heraldry; also pedagogy, psychology, etc. It is very nice work and in many ways it is a help in one's development.

I hope that some of your readers will write to me. Fini B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Harriet S. (12), Gary, Indiana. Interested in stamps. Exchange post cards.

Karin R. (13), Tallinn, Estonia. Interested in music, dancing, sports and American life.

Yvonne R., Oakland, Calif. From girls 14 to 17, especially those interested in horseback riding.

Virginia S. (15), Hampton, Va.

Barbara R. (16), McGregor, Iowa. Especially from foreign lands.

Marilyn H. (15), Kansas City, Mo. Especially from Camp Fire Girls. Interested in hiking and tennis.

Meryl H. (16), Laceyville, Penna.

Audrey K. (16), Seattle, Wash. Studying Spanish.

Isabel D. (18), Marton Moss, England.

Betty Lyle F. (19), Santa Barbara, Calif. Especially from France and England. Interested in biography, historical novels and poetry, and outdoor sports.

Helmi K. (19), Altona, Germany. Interested in music and sports.

From Boys

Bob D. (15), Peoria, Ill. Interested in motors, aircraft, radio and anything electrical.

Heinze S. (18), Kiotsche, Germany. Interested in music, art, literature and sports.

Koppel J., Pimlico, Md. Interested in sports and games.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Swimming Made Easy

By CHARLES E. SAXE

The lessons described in this and preceding articles are based on 12 years of experience, during which they have been put to practical application by the writer in teaching swimming on Cape Cod, Mass. Some 3000 pupils, ranging from children of three to adults, have learned how to swim by applying these methods.

Part IV

THOUGH some instructors teach breathing through the nose, personally I prefer to teach breathing through the mouth, for the following reason: When breathing through the mouth, anyone taking water in can easily learn to contract the muscles at the back of the throat (as in gargling), and thus avoid the possibility of swallowing water. Where the water is taken in through the nose this problem is more difficult.

While lying in the water with the hands on the bottom, teach the pupil to raise and lower the head in and out of the water. When the head is under water, let him blow bubbles—slowly. When the head is raised again, let him take a short deep breath. Teach him to breathe in and out through the mouth. A good way to do this is to count six slowly, and say to the pupil when his face is in the water, "Out goes the used air." Then when he raises his head for air, say, "In comes the fresh air." In this manner he quickly learns the value of breathing.

Coördination of arms and breathing is our next step. Here we find that we may be willing enough, but we shall be unsuccessful unless we learn to breathe correctly. Every muscle is in action when swimming, and we must have fresh air to give the lungs the necessary fuel to keep us going.

Except while racing for short distances, or in competition, we should learn to breathe at every stroke of one arm. If it is natural to turn the head to the left then we breathe when the left arm has finished its stroke and is at our side, and vice versa. Turn the head just enough to take in a good deep breath to fill the lungs full, expelling this air gradually when the left arm is returning to the forward position.

As a ship has a prow and uses that prow to cut the water, making it easier for the ship to move along, so have we that prow, our nose, and the face should not be any lower in the water than the level of our eyes. In this position, we find little tendency to bob up and down in the water while turning the head for air.

Some will ask how many times the feet should kick while completing one cycle of arm motion. This may be either a six beat or a four beat to every cycle of arm motion. But do not count the foot beats or try to. When the stroke is perfected this will come naturally.

There is another suggestion I should like to emphasize—a very excellent way to perfect both the foot and arm stroke. Tie your hands together and for 20 minutes a day, in shallow water, make your feet propel you through the water. Then reverse this. Tie your feet, making your arms do the work. This will not only strengthen your limbs but help you to learn to breathe.

A vital point to the instructor is the fact that all children learn best from example. Get down in the water yourself and they will copy you. Blow bubbles and they will copy you. Do not attempt to explain theories. This is true up to 10 years of age. After that theory and explanation have their place.

I have, by following the methods outlined in these articles, taught children of only three years to swim very prettily, and people of more mature age have picked up the principles in one-half hour.

[The writer will be glad to answer any questions from readers who have followed the series with interest. These questions should be as concise as possible, and a self-addressed envelope should be inclosed.]

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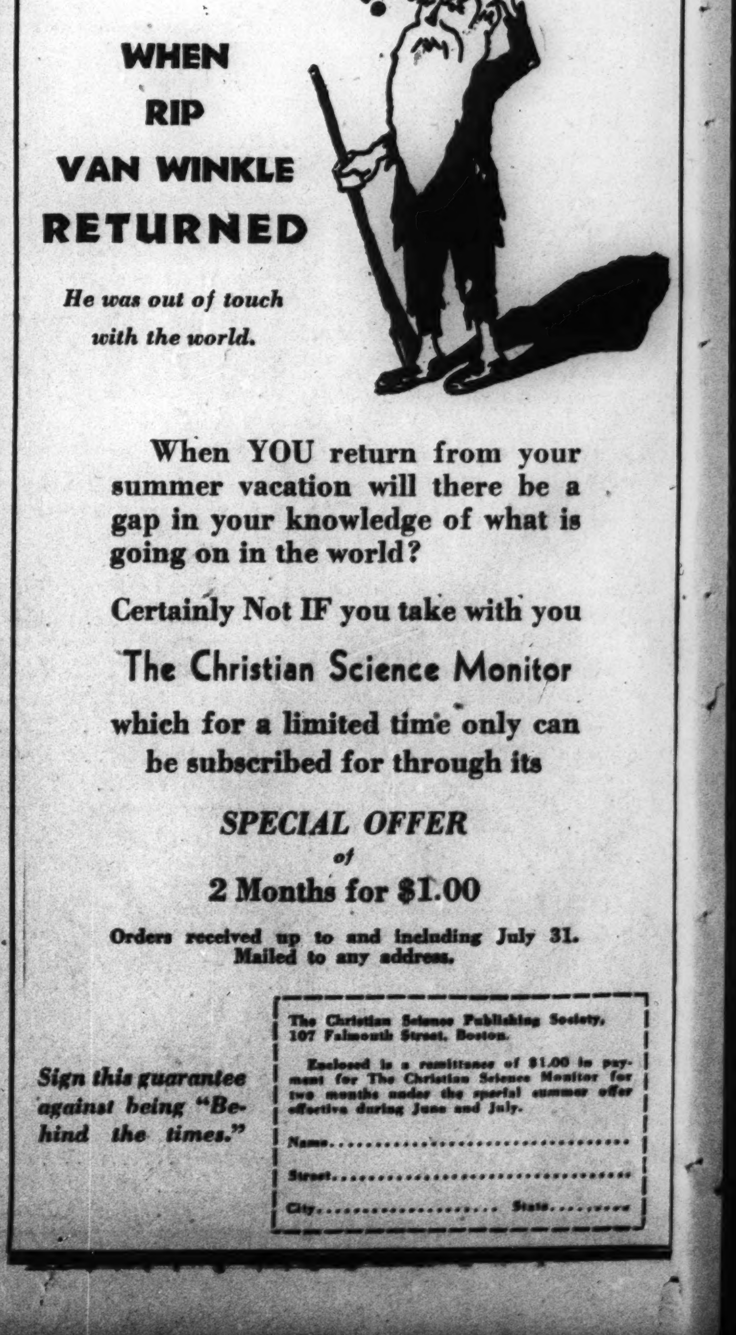

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THE HOME FORUM

The Inner Dictionary

DESPITE the fact that he was a clever man with his hands, and able in many ways, there seemed something unearthly about Sam Leavitt. A tall stooped Yankee with thick corded wrists and sun-wrinkled eyes, one of those steady men who move slowly yet perform mightily, he came to plow for us; and through the morning the sleek brown backs of his team passed and repassed against the sky line like a slow-weaving shuttle, turning and breaking the garden plot beyond the orchard. At noon he rested, and we talked while his team switched their tails and browsed the new grass, looking with contemplative eyes across the valley to the three white spires of Jaalam rising through the green mist of maples. Robins were busy with the fresh-turned clods, and as our talk drifted like the languid smoke from a spring bonfire, and as Sam's slow voice went on and he drew lines with a twig on the soft earth, there was an impression of cloudy vagueness about him.

For in all his speech there was a fumbling and recurrent note of incompleteness. He qualified; this was "sort of," and that "seemed to him." One sensed him groping for his meaning and not quite finding it; one groped with him and also fell short of discovery. Yet this was neither New England reticence nor yet dullness. He spoke freely, in the musical, lilting Jaalam drawl, yet the hesitant refrain, "I do' know," came again and again in his talk. He drew lines and circles with the twig, and then, having but barely scratched the surface of a subject, he ended somewhat helplessly, "You know? You see what I mean?" And one guessed, and nodded, but it gave one a curious feeling of mistiness, as though for all his thick wrists and heavy shoulders Sam was insubstantial.

This impression persisted and grew as the nooning ended and he went back to his plowing. And in some strange manner this mistiness was communicated to the task before me. That had to do with "The Use of Poetic Background in Fiction"; I had pledged myself to talk on the subject and had approached it confidently, for there was a wealth of material ready to hand. There were many passages from Donn Byrne, and from Conrad and Galsworthy and Walpole, from Willa Cather and Hergesheimer, and there was the superb ending of *Tono Bungay*, in which Ponderevo passes through gray London to the open sea. But now, queerly, there seemed small clearness about the subject as a whole. What was poetic background? And what was its function? There was a haziness about it through which no structure was visible.

The question was referred to the thick book that sits, a ready and obedient servant, on the footstool beside the desk, for it was, evidently, a matter for definition and the dictionary. Background was the setting, the physical environment in which the characters moved. Poetry, I found, was "the art of interpreting by the faculty of the imagination," and imagination was "the power to call up mental images." To write poetically, then, was to interpret rather than to describe, to convey one's thought through the evoking of mental images rather than by detailed enumeration. And to employ background poetically meant more than the selection of colorful words and cadenced phrases; it meant the interpretation, through the use of significant images, of the relation between characters of fiction and their environment. Once that was clear, all difficulty vanished. There was now a definite structure to what I would say.

And beyond that there was a further clearness. Again the slow brown shuttle passed against the blue May sky, and I saw the reason for the mistiness of Sam. He had been perplexed and groping among cloudy thoughts and vague impressions, and because he had seen them only mistily he had not succeeded in making them clear to me. My problem had been the same. I too had groped and fumbled with a formless thought, and until it had been reduced to clarity it had eluded my grasp. Sam's trouble, and mine too, had not been lack of words but lack of definition; though we had both seemed to grope for words, in reality we had fumbled for thought. And so, as so many times we all do, we had drawn vague lines on the crumbling earth and ended helplessly, "You know? You see what I mean?"

There was more to it than this. Sam's problem and mine were the same, and that was universal. For all speech and all writing, even the casual noonday talk of plowmen and the inconsequential musings of writers upon poetic background, has one common end. We talk and we write with the single purpose of making our thoughts clear to others. We have something to give, something to communicate, and for this purpose we use words, these tokens of thought that are often so battered and clipped and worn by usage that the image and value are defaced and forgotten. We hear much of coining words, and the symbol is well chosen. In the beginning there is the ore, the unformed thought in the consciousness, and as this is worked over and refined and cleared of impurity it assumes form. It is, however, still in the rough—the ingot and not the coin, a thing heavy and clumsy. But the thought unused has no value, and to be used it must be put into circulation, must be handed on to another. Again the two images touch, for "to utter" applies both to coinage and to speech. And as in coinage certain tokens have a recognized value, so with words also. Fresh and clear they came from the mint; there is an authentic ring to them in the original Latin and Greek and Old English, a close linking with the thought that has since been lost. We use them familiarly, carelessly, without definition. We but half understand their meanings, and so we fall short of our purpose, that of communicating our meanings to others. For until the thought is understood, until the ore has been smelted and refined and coined, we cannot put it into circulation.

By using words loosely not only do we fall short of conveying our meaning clearly. We miss the mark, also, by not making these thoughts completely our own. By accepting catch phrases and the definitions of others we permit words, and the truths of which they are but the symbols, to stand as blurred and incomplete figures in our inner dictionaries. We cannot make understood that which we do not ourselves understand. If, in our inner dictionaries, many words are vague and ill-defined, they are but the symbols of formless and shadowy thoughts. We have not refined the ore, have not reduced the thought to simplicity. To bring clearness to both thought and word takes conscious effort, but through it we attain more than the ability to convey the thought clearly. We reach, as well, a far fuller conception for ourselves.

About these inner dictionaries of ours there is something extraordinarily vital. We live and are governed by our judgments and our choices; we prosper according to the truth of our definitions. These are our real riches; the golden phrase and the silver word are but the tokens we exchange with others, the legal tender behind which, to pass current, there must be the thought, the gold deposited in the treasury of the mind. And if the words of the mouth fail to make clear the meditations of the heart, the fault is in ourselves. The formless thought can but result in the vague and inaccurate word. But the clear thought must bring the clear word, for they are inseparable.

In all the definitions of these inner dictionaries that you and Sam and I carry about with us and refer to constantly there is some truth, and in most there is some falling short of the best. We clarify and refine them daily, for these meanings are never quite complete, are always in process of revision. There is in each of us an instinctive hunger for truth, as natural and as unconscious as the turning of the tendril toward the light. We learn, and we forget. We gain, and we discard. What yesterday we accepted as true, today is shadowed by doubt and tomorrow is discarded as incomplete and outgrown. And as we reach out toward the light, and change our concepts and definitions, we grow upward. Life takes on added richness and depth. The glass clears, and we see less darkly.

In all our dictionaries some definitions are completely clear. There must be many in Sam's, for I found one. When he came down, toward evening, he drew up his team in the back yard with a look of satisfaction on his brown face.

"Garden finished, Sam?"

He grinned slowly and corrected my definition.

"Well, I wouldn't say that, exactly. But it's begun. The rest's sort of up to you."

DANIEL CHASE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Christian Science Monitor—© John Staples, London

Haymakers on a Hillside in Bavaria

Wisdom

Wisdom is not
A thing of writ,
An education
Or lack of it—

Rather the tranquil
Harmony
Of the things that are
With the things to be.

The balancing
Of a temporal hour
With the fragile melody
Of a flower.

—LAVERNE WILSON, in *Westward.*

Russian Medicis

The generation to which my parents belonged consisted of people who had already crossed the threshold of culture, and who, although they did not receive the benefits of higher education, and in the majority of cases were educated privately, still made much of culture their own, thanks to their innate abilities. . . . They made money in order to spend it on social and artistic institutions. And all this was done in a spirit of humility, in the silence of their studies.

In illustration, the manufacturer Pavel Tretyakov, who collected the riches of art galleries and donated them to the city of Moscow. In order to do this he worked from early morning till late at night in his office and in his factory, and when he came home, gave himself up to his gallery and to conversations with young artists in whom he felt the presence of talent. In a year or two the pictures of the young artists would find their way into his gallery, and they themselves would first become well known, and then famous. And how humbly he practiced his philanthropy. Who would ever recognize the famous Russian Medici in the bashful, timid, tall and thin figure with the bearded, priestlike face? . . .

The merchant Shtchukin collected a gallery of modernistic French painters that included the best works of Cézanne and Picasso. All who wished to see his pictures were admitted freely to his house. His brother created a museum of Russian antiquities.

The merchant Bakhrushin founded the only museum of theatrical art in Russia, and gathered in it all that was relevant to the Russian theatre.

And here is the figure of another of the creators of Russian life, which is altogether exceptional in its talent, its many-sidedness, its energy, and the strength and breadth of its impetus: I mean the famous philanthropist Savva Mamontov, who was at the same time an operatic artist, a stage director, a dramatist, the creator of Russian private opera, a supporter of art like Tretyakov, and the builder of many Russian railroads.

It is impossible to say how much Russia would have lost if Mamontov had not built the railroad north to Archangel and Murman to find an outlet to the ocean, and one south to the coal mines of the Donetz Basin, so as to bring coal to the north. And when he began this great labor he was laughed at and called a fortune hunter and an adventurer. And what would have happened to Russian opera if Mamontov had not supported it? It would have still been ruled by Italian *bel canto*, and we would never have heard Chaliapin, who would be silent in the darkness of the provinces.

Without Mamontov and Chaliapin we would never have known Moussorgsky, who had been pronounced anathema by the wiseacres and called a crazy musician; we would not have known the best compositions of Rimsky-Korsakov, for "Snegourochka," "Sadko," "The Tsar's Bride," "Saltan" and "The Golden Rooster" were written for Mamontov's opera, and were first produced in his theatre. We would never have seen the canvases of modern art from the brushes of Vasnetsov, Polenov, Serov, Korovin, who together with Repin, Antakolsky and all the other great artists of that time may be said to have grown up in the house of Mamontov. And we would never have seen the wonderful operatic productions that were the result of his own talented direction.—From "My Life in Art," by CONSTANTIN STANISLAVSKY. Translated from the Russian by J. J. ROBBINS.

TO THINK of Bavaria is to picture a fertile, spacious, deeply wooded country guarded by mountains. The very place names carry a sense of mystery, history and romance. Southward and westward the Alps, northeast, over against Czechoslovakia, the Böhmerwald, northward the Fichtelgebirge. Silent sentinels, distant, and hooded in clouds it may be, or towering nearer, frowning even; but always with that same quality of protective guardianship above the river valleys, the pastures, the corn lands and the orchards. Shadows of great mountains in long, fine, curving outline, sweeping folds, one beyond another, so high, so widely embracing in their distant majesty that there seems no room left in our picture for sky!

Now are the glorious summer days, when the fragrant swathes must be gathered, garnered and brought home to make provision for the herds during the chill, short days of winter when mountain and valley lie hidden beneath a dazzling mantle of snow.

Such a task is no hard one, although it may call for strength and endurance; but is rather a long delight of days spent high up on the mountainside under a cloudless sky. Hours of toil truly; but with a happy looking forward to midday rest, a peaceful hour spent at leisure lying at ease under the shadow of a heap of scented hay. Hours of steady labor, bringing the long swathes of grass first into ridges, then into pale green conical heaps, crisp and dry, with flying wisps of delicious sweetness, blowing, tossing, dry and brittle; or crushed and fragrant under the feet. Eagerness at dawn, with the dew still silvery on the slopes, satisfaction of steady progress at noonday, rest at evening, looking back perhaps a moment upon the tall hay cocks, standing like shadowed domes gainst the sunset sky.

The two haymakers in Mr. Staples' photograph are intent upon their task, but there is a pleasant, happy coöperation and activity in their attitudes. The work is only beginning; much is still to be gathered. But is that to be deplored, when the surroundings are so beautiful? For who would not wish to be a haymaker in Bavaria?

An American Girl Asks Questions

England was a revelation to Isabel Archer, and she found herself as diverted as a child at a pantomime. In her infantine excursions to Europe she had seen only the Continent, and seen it from the nursery window; Paris, not London, was her father's Mecca, and into many of his interests there his children had naturally not entered. The images of that time moreover had grown faint and remote, and the old-world quality in everything that she now saw had all the charm of strangeness.

Her uncle's house seemed a picture made real; no refinement of the agreeable was lost upon Isabel; the rich perfection of Gardencourt at once revealed a world and gratified a need. The large, low rooms, with brown ceilings and dusky corners, the deep embrasures and curious casements, the quiet light on dark, polished panels, the deep greenness outside, that seemed always peeping in, the sense of well-ordered privacy in the centre of a "property"—a place where sounds were felicitously accidental, where the tread was muffled by the earth itself and in the thick mild air all friction dropped out of contact and all shrillness out of talk—these things were much to the taste of our young lady, whose taste played a considerable part in her emotions.

She formed a fast friendship with her uncle, and often sat by his chair when he had it moved out to the lawn. . . . Isabel amused him more than she suspected—the effect she produced upon people was often different from what she supposed—and he frequently gave himself the pleasure of making her chatter. It was by this term that he qualified her conversation, which had much of the "point" observable in that of the young ladies of her country, to whom the ear of the world is more directly presented than to their sisters in other lands. Like the mass of American girls, Isabel had been encouraged to express herself; her remarks had been attended to; she had been expected to have emotions and opinions. . . .

He wanted to do something for her, and wished she would ask it of him. She would ask nothing but questions; it is true that of these she asked a quantity. Her uncle had a great fund of answers, though her pressure sometimes came in forms that puzzled him. She questioned him immediately about England, about the British constitution, the English character, the state of politics, the manners and customs of the royal family, the peculiarities of the aristocracy, the way of living and thinking of his neighbors, and in begging to be enlightened on these points she naturally enquired whether they corresponded with the descriptions in the books. . . .

"I don't know about the novels," said Mr. Touchett. "I believe the novels have a great deal of ability, but I don't suppose they're very accurate. We once had a lady who wrote novels staying here, she was a friend of Ralph's, and he asked her down. She was very positive, quite up to everything, but she was not the sort of person you could depend on for evidence. Too free a fancy—I suppose that was it. She afterwards published a work of fiction in which she was understood to have given a representation—something in the nature of a caricature, as you might say—of my unworthy self.

"I didn't read it, but Ralph just handed me the book with the principal passages marked. It was understood to be a description of my conversation; American peculiarities, nasal twang, Yankee notions, stars and stripes. Well, it was not at all accurate; she couldn't have listened very attentively. I had no objection to her giving a report of my conversation, if she liked; but I didn't like the idea that she hadn't taken the trouble to listen to it. Of course I talk like an American. I can't talk like a Hottentot. However I talk, I've made them understand me pretty well over here. But I don't talk like the old gentleman in the lady's novel. He wasn't an American; we wouldn't have him over there at any price. I just mention that fact to show you that they're not always accurate."—From "The Portrait of a Lady," by HENRY JAMES.

From a Kitchen Window

The view from our kitchen window has changed somewhat in the last two months. I remember thinking, sometime in April, that surely nothing could be lovelier than the daffodils clustered around the trees, or the bright butterflies that hovered over them. I had forgotten the hollyhocks. They are in bloom now—standing in a prim row against the wall—white and delicate pink, rose and deep red. The leaves of the wild cherry tree fairly glisten in the sun. The bees swarm lazily around the hollyhocks, their slow movements contrasting sharply with the darting motion of the humming birds. And from the mulberry tree comes the chirp of a Carolina wren, vying sweetly with the merry trill of a cardinal, perched on a lower limb.

Scott Enters Into His True Kingdom

Very early in his literary career Scott's mind had turned to the writing of romances in prose. He began one on Thomas the Rhymer and another on the Civil War. In 1805, when he was settled at Ashestiel and busy on his *Dryden*, he projected a tale of the Highlands in the 'Forty-five to be called "Waverley: 'Tis Fifty Years Since." Seven chapters were completed, and shown to Erskine, who pronounced them dull. The success of *The Lady of the Lake* turned his thoughts again to the Highlands and Prince Charlie, which Surtees had long been pressing on him as a fitting subject. A few more chapters were written and the whole was submitted to James Ballantyne, who shook his head at their prosiness, though he counselled perseverance. Scott was discouraged and put the thing aside. He had already in 1807 finished Joseph Strutt's romance of *Queen-Hoo Hall* for Mr. Murray, and neither the fragment nor its continuation had been successful. But the plan had always been at the back of his head, though it was overlaid by more urgent duties. The manuscript of the Jacobite novel had been mislaid in the "flitting" from Ashestiel, and did not lie in a corner of his desk to spur his memory. But in 1813, in the autumn when the salmon run well in Tweed, a guest at Abbotsford proposed to go fishing. Scott ascended to the garret to find his tackle, and in a corner of an old escritoire he came upon the lost chapters. It was a moment when he had escaped from his worst financial anxieties, but to live at Abbotsford as he desired to live he must earn money by his pen, and he had already the clear conviction that his meridian as a poet was past. He carried the manuscript downstairs to see what could be made of it, and thereby entered into his true kingdom.

For his poems had never been more than the skimming of a mighty cauldron. They had been tales told under the shackles of metre and rhyme, a form inadequate to the immense volume of his resources. "Whole buried towns support the dancer's heel." To do justice to the wealth of memories and knowledge which he had been storing up all his life, he needed an ampler method and a more generous convention. Few men have ever approached the task of fiction more superbly endowed than this lawyer-squire of forty-three. He was widely read in several literatures, and so deeply learned in many histories that he could look upon a past age almost with the eye of a contemporary. His life had brought him into touch with most aspects of men's work; he knew something of law, something of business, something of politics, something of agriculture; he had mixed with many societies, from the brethren of the Covenant Close to the politicians of Whitehall, from the lairds of the Forest to the lords and ladies of St. James's. Every man he met he treated like a kinsman, and there was no cranny of human experience which did not attract his lively interest. . . .

The very characteristics which cramped him as a poet were shining assets for the novelist, since he did not dramatize himself and see the world in terms of his own moods, but looked out upon it shrewdly, calmly and steadfastly. He was no raw boy, compelled to spin imaginative stuff out of his inner consciousness, but mature in mind and character, one who had himself struggled and suffered, and rubbed against the sharp corners of life. Yet, in his devouring relish for the human pageant, he had still the ardour of a boy.—JOHN BUCHAN, in "Sir Walter Scott."

Rainbow in a Birch

No lovelier sight
Could ever be
Than a rainbow in
A white birch tree.
Just a painted
Fringe of end
From a rainbow's
Down-curved bend,
In a birch's
Trembling, airy,
Leaves and boughs—
A fragmentary
Bright ellipse.
One might search
The world over
For a birch
With a rainbow
Tangled in it,
(And the sun and mist
To spin it):
A bird above,
A cloud behind it—
One might search,
And not find it.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Remembrance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LOOKING back over past events, everyone finds here and there certain days, hours, or perhaps only moments, which speak of some particular experience, the remembrance of which leaves him either happy or sad. Common to all is the recalling of anniversaries, the recounting of bygone days; and oftentimes these are sad memories of loss or separation. Because some loved person is no longer with us, and because happiness is thought to be dependent upon person or circumstance, the recollection of even the happiest days in the past may turn the present into days of sad remembrance. What joy comes when remembrance is utilized not in the recounting of times of sadness, but rather in the recalling of all the good connected with certain associations or events!

Christian Science teaches its students how to look for and to find the good. There is a blessing to be gleaned from mentally rising superior to the unhappy events of human living; and careful gleaning will bring many such blessings to light. Helpful lessons in patience, meekness, calm endeavor, are learned more thoroughly as one strives to surmount the difficulties one encounters. So-called dark days may be made growing days for those who yearn to grow into the stature of the ideal man, and who are willing to sacrifice a false sense of self.

Remembrance is prone to cling fast to error, which presses its claim to reality with often a setting of resentment or self-pity. The mere recollection of some past unpleasant experience may bring a vivid mental picture of things suffered at the time. Thinking back over an unhappy scene is tempting oneself to live it over again.

Unlovely traits of disposition, manifested in varying forms of selfishness, often serve as reminders of past offense and would cause one to review unhappily something that should long before have been forgiven and forgotten. Christian Science lifts thought above material imperfection to "the beauty of holiness." Entertaining thoughts of fear, resentment, injustice, or discord of any kind is one way of going more than once through unlovely experiences. Remembrance should be kept ever true to good.

Because Jacob looked back to an unhappy experience with Esau, he "was greatly afraid and distressed" when, after years of separation, he went forth to meet his brother. How different it was when David went forth to battle with Goliath! David remembered the proofs of God's presence and power experienced in the past. He gained strength and assurance from recounting the fact that the Lord had delivered him from "the paw of the lion, and . . . the paw of the bear." Remembrance! David knew how rightly to utilize it.

How often a student of Christian Science is faced with some problem of uncertainty or dismay! Like Jacob, he would let an unhappy experience make him reluctant to meet a brother. To remember past imperfection and unkindness, to recall unhappy association, brings with it fear and distress. The Goliaths of wrong thinking aggressively boast and threaten, but they fall as easily today as in the time of David when faced in David's way. Enemies to health, peace, freedom appear real and formidable at times; but remembrance of God's care and protection will surely bring courage to go forward and face any enemy-belief.

Sometimes remembrance would have us build a halo around some bygone event or period of time. Things of today seem to fall short in value when we are unwilling to recognize the necessity of progress or the possibilities of good.

"Old friends, old scenes, will lovelier be,
As more of heaven in each we see."

To let go of the limited personal sense of good and to see good as the impersonal manifestation of God brings remembrances of other days into the true light, and we know, as the poet said,

"That all of good the past hath had
Remains to make our own time glad."

Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 68), "We ought to weary of the fleeting and false and to cherish nothing which hinders our highest selfhood." To learn to cherish our highest selfhood is to learn also to cherish the highest selfhood of others. Into the discard of the fleeting and false will go unhappy memories, unlovely scenes, and false estimates of past events and things. Remembrance will become the habitual recounting of happy events, the recalling of the good associated with all scenes, all friends, all loved ones!

With the River
(Victoria, Australia)

The rose and gold of dawn drenched the sky with color and cast its glory on the mountains. Dense undergrowth, towering blackwood and blue gum trees, timbered their majestic heights. Silver wattles, just bursting into bloom, scattered bright patches of yellow everywhere. Around slender saplings, blackberry brambles and clematis wound green festoons. The notes of many birds and the noise of swiftly running water mingled, as down the valley a river flowed toward the far ocean.

Each turn of the river was magnificent. Here, eddying round sheltered pools, singing mysteriously through sunny stretches, then foaming over a rocky slope to rapids below, it fell—a long cascade of white spray racing on till only a silver thread in the distance. Down gullies where tree ferns mirrored luxuriant beauty, small streams came tumbling to meet the larger one. The murmur of falling creeks and the tinkle of bell-birds sounded unceasingly along these cool retreats. A kingfisher poised motionless, feathers shimmering in the sunlight, watching intently the crystal depths. Deer invading this peaceful sanctuary came stepping timidly near the quieter bends; but, reassured by the whistling thrushes, bent antlered heads to drink.

For miles the river and the bushland alone held sway, but gradually the mountains receded before lower foothills and the approach of civilization. Old tracks along which great bullock teams hauled timber to distant sawmills, now fallen into disuse, were glimpsed through the trees. A solitary hut stood in a clearing, a blue wisp of smoke drifting over a shadowing wild cherry tree. A road began curving close to the chuckling waters, winding past odd houses forming settlements and straggling townships. Beyond wire fences which inclosed cleared paddocks, horses and cattle grazed. Magpies warbled undisturbed while a horse and cartload of hay passed, but a red galah perched on some sliprails flashed quickly away. The rich brown of cultivated earth gleamed darkly beside the vivid green of maize crops. A florist's garden ablaze with flowers, a whole hillside smothered in a purple veil of lavender, lay tucked between flourishing orchards. Acres of land, sloping from either bank where fruit trees raised laden branches, superseded the open country. Houses and roads appeared on the horizon and the indistinct buildings of a city came closer.

A bridge spanned the river, moving silently amid the hum of traffic and busy life that surrounded it. Houses and factories lined both sides as, like a tired exile, it crept slowly past. Nearer the heart of the city, lawns and carefully tended gardens, the tall spires of a cathedral cast reflections on the water now muddy and yellow. A salt breeze ruffled the surface, sea gulls flew about launches and other craft bobbing on the swell of the tide coming up from the sea. The faint sound of waves sobbing on the shore grew louder, dusk stole nigh. A soft mist enfolded the river, shutting out the vastness of the ocean at its journey's end. The huddled outlines of buildings loomed faintly gray on the mountains themselves, a tiny breeze slipped by.

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MARKET DOES NOT HOLD ITS EARLY GAINS

List Turns Reactionary in Dull Trading—Weak Spots

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The stock market ended the first half of the year today with prices still dragging along the average lows reached a month ago.

The list had a momentary upturn in the early trading as the Bank of England discount rate cut and the Democratic repeal plank generated a little enthusiasm here and there, but scattered selling soon cropped out. Gains were lost, and a number of shares sagged 1 to 3 points under yesterday's close. The list stiffened a little in the early afternoon.

The market was heavy and sluggish in the late trading, with total sales approximating 600,000 shares.

Although the down drift flattened out, there was little indication toward recovery. U. S. Steel was off a fraction, while losses of 1 to around 2 points ruled in American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Union Pacific, du Pont, Air Reduction and National Biscuit.

Homestake Mining had one of its wide movements, losing nearly 8. Early gains of a point in American Telephone and Case were converted into losses of like extent. Union Pacific was off 2.

The list was up fractionally from the lows by early afternoon.

Market Influences

The early rise in the market was undoubtedly helped by more favorable reports from Lausanne. Yesterday there had been a feeling that the conference would have to be postponed because of the seeming irreconcilable stands of the Germans and French. International banking quarters have been apprehensive that a breakdown of conference might precipitate a moratorium on German private debt, but bankers say Wall Street is prepared for such an eventuality.

The Bank of England discount rate cut to 2 per cent from 2½ was viewed as constructive, although interest in it here was largely academic, since it was felt that it could have little if any influence internationally unless the pressing problems at Lausanne are settled.

Final approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the loan to the Frisco to meet interest due tomorrow was pointed out as a favorable development of more immediate bearing on domestic affairs.

Selling in the market appeared to be to some extent of a special nature. Du Pont was offered in some volume, and one theory offered in brokerage quarters was that bank loan collateral was being liquidated. Dividend uncertainties were mentioned in some cases as prompting selling, although in the case of National Biscuit, the regular payment was recently ordered. Parts of the Democratic platform calling for sound monetary and budgetary policies naturally met with favor in Wall Street, while such planks as those calling for strict enforcement of anti-trust laws, and regulation of holding companies were of course unpopular in some quarters.

Bonds Are Firm

While news developments, both political and economic, were somewhat mixed today, bond market sentiment showed mild improvement and there were firming tendencies scattered throughout various loan categories.

The United States Government section indicated a rallying disposition after yesterday's set-back. The softness of the previous session was generally attributed to the Treasury's having completed its sinking fund requirements for the fiscal year and the desire of banking institutions to "window dress" for the first of the month.

Decision of the Lausanne conferees to continue their discussions of war debts and reparations was viewed as encouraging, especially by the Germans. Both the Reich 5½s and 7s were in demand at gains of around 2 points. French issues also steadied and British 5½s were only slightly lower. Japanese loans were again under pressure.

Approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Frisco railroad to meet tomorrow's requirements brought a little better tone to the carriers. Frisco 4½s advanced around 3 points in heavy trading. Gains of fractions to a point were recorded by a number of other transportation liens.

Obligations of Western Union and American Telephone firmed, while those of Armour & Co. continued to reflect better hog prices. Power and light company issues were rather easy.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat					
July	.47¾	.48⅝	.47⅝	.47⅞	—⅜
September	.50½	.51	.50¼	.50½	...
December	.53⅞	.54⅞	.53⅝	.54	—⅜
Corn					
July	.28⅝	.28⅝	.27⅞	.28⅛	—⅜
September	.31⅛	.31⅝	.30⅞	.30⅞	—¼
December	.32¼	.32⅝	.31⅞	.31⅞	—⅛
Oats					
July	.19⅛	.19½	.18⅞	.19⅜b	+⅛
September	.19⅝	.19⅝	.19½	.19⅝b	...
December	.21¾	.22	.21⅝	.21⅞	+⅛
Lard					
July	4.50a	4.52	4.42	4.52	..
September	4.50a	4.60	4.52	4.57	+.02
January	4.37a	4.40	4.37	4.40	+.03

b Bid.

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.53⅝	.53⅛	.53⅛	—⅝
October	.56½	.56	.56⅛	—⅜
December	.57⅝	.57⅛	.57⅝	—⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.42⅛	.41¼	.41⅝	—⅜
September	.44⅛	.43⅝	.43⅝	..
December	.47	.46⅛	.46⅝	..

BRITISH REVENUES

LONDON, June 30—British exchequer receipts during the week ended June 25 amounted to £8,540,523 and expenditures £7,802,618. Floating debt on June 25 amounted to £772,525,000, compared with £624,430,000 on June 18 and £676,895,000 on June 30, 1931.

FRIDAY HOLIDAY IN CANADA

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange will close Friday, July 1, in observance of Dominion Day.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last June30	Last June29
90	70	7	Abraham & S pf	30	70	70	70	..
5¾	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	2	2	2	2
13	10	1	Addressograph	400	10⅛	10	10	..
16½	4⅛	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
62½	32⅛	4½¶	*Air Reduction	8600	35½	31⅝	31⅝	33⅝
18⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2200	8⅛	8	8⅛	8¾
3⅛	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	100	½	½	½	..
6½	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
87½	42½	6	Allied Chem	11500	47½	45	45⅞	46⅞
119	98½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	99	99	99	..
13⅝	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	700	5	4⅞	5	5
10	5	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
¾	¼	..	Amal Leather	300	¼	¼	¼	..
16½	12	2	Amerada	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
7½	3¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	4	4	4	..
18½	5¾	..	Am Bank Note	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
73⅞	29⅝	5¶	Am Can	10200	33¾	32	32½	32⅛
8¾	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3¾
40⅞	16⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	20	17	16	16	18
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	13⅛	12¾	12¾	12⅛
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1	1	1	..
10½	2¾	..	Am European	400	3	3	3	3
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	2	2	2	2⅛
32	4⅞	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	5	5	5	..
27¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
12	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	8¼	8	8¼	..
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11
8½	⅝	..	Am International	400	3	3	3	3⅛
9⅛	4	..	Am Locomotive	400	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
44⅝	20⅛	7	Am Loco pf	400	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
16⅞	3¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	700	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
49¾	10⅛	5	Am P&L pf A	700	11½	10¾	11	10½
8½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	500	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
29¼	13⅝	3	Am Safety Razor	300	15	15	15	14¼
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2700	6½	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	24⅛	23	23	24
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
86⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	55	54	54	..
137⅝	75½	9	Am Tel & Tel	131700	78¼	76⅛	76⅛	77⅝
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	900	12¼	11¾	11¾	12⅝
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	17½	17⅛	17⅛	..
3⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
23	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	10	10	10	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	1100	3½	3	3	3⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	8½	8	8¼	7½
4¾	1⅝	..	Andes Copper	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	4500	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
4½	3⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	100	6	6	6	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3	3	3	3
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	6500	19¾	18¾	19	19⅛
41⅛	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
12⅞	6⅝	1	Atl Refining	1400	11	10⅝	11	10¼
25½	7¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	11100	51	46	46	47
16	12	1	Austin Nichols A	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
			—B—					
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	700	5	4¾	4¾	5
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
62⅜	57⅜	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	59⅛	59	59	59⅜
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	400	5⅛	5	5	5¼
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	900	8	7½	7⅝	7⅞
74	17½	7	Beth Steel pf	200	19¾	17½	17½	21½
8¾	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
43⅝	20⅜	2	Borden	2600	21¾	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
50¼	10¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4300	15⅞	15¼	15½	15½
78¾	3½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	43½	42⅛	42⅛	43¼
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	28½	28½	28½	27
3	1¼	..	Brunswick Balke	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
5	1½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
85	22	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	22	22	22	22
4⅝	1⅜	..	Butterick	100	1½	1½	1½	..
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
			—C—					
11⅞	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	5	5	5	5
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2	2	2	..
13½	6⅜	1.20	Canada Dry	400	8½	8	8½	..
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2700	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
20	10⅞	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
6⅝	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	2½	2½	2½	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	11000	24	22	22⅜	22⅞
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	33	33	33	32
15	4½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5	1	..	Celanese Corp	400	2	22	2	2
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
15	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	2½	2¼	2½	2
70⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	800	5½	5	5	5⅛
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	4100	10½	10	10	10
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	3½	3½	3½	4
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
15¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
31	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5	5	5	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
14	7½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	50	8	7½	7½	7½
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	7700	6¼	5¾	5¾	5⅞
28½	14⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	15	15	15	15
8¾	3½	..	Clark Equipment	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
31½	11	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	12	11	11	12
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	74	74	74	73
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	1600	3¼	3	3	..
16⅛	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	400	6¼	6	6	6
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	43	43	43	43
41⅞	13½	3	Columbian Carb	700	16¾	16	16	16¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	700	4	4	4	4
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	46¾	46¾	46¾	..
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	90	90	90	..
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
4⅞	1⅝	.0	Comwlth & So	6300	2⅛	2	2	2
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	35¼	35	35¼	35
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	3200	36¾	35⅜	35½	36
10⅞	5	1	Consol Laundries	400	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	2300	5	4⅞	5	5
99½	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	93	93	93	94
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
41	17⅝	2½	Cont Can	2700	19⅜	18⅝	19	19
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	3	3	3	..
25¼	6¾	1.20*	Cont Insurance	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	1100	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
¾	⅛	..	Cont Shares	1900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
47⅜	25⅝	3	Corn Products	1400	28½	26⅞	27	27¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	108	108	108	..
4¾	1½	..	Coty	1300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
15⅞	7⅞	1.20	Crown Cork & S	4200	13¾	12¾	12⅞	12¾
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	19	19	19	..
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	7	7	7	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	1	⅞	1	⅞
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
90	60¼	7	Cushman 7%	20	60¼	60¼	60¼	..
			—D—					
1¾	1	..	Debenhams	100	1	1	1	..
89½	34	9	Del & Hudson	200	36	34	34	36¼
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	300	9	8¾	8¾	9
122	61⅛	8	Detroit Edison	300	62	61⅛	61⅛	62½
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	400	14¼	13⅞	14¼	14
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	300	22	22	22	22
11⅜	7½	1.20*	Dome Mines	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	300	5	5	5	5¼
59¾	22½	3	Du Pont de Nem	44600	24	22¼	22½	24
105	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	85½	85½	85½	..
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	87½	87½	87½	88
			—E—					
87⅞	37¾	5	Eastman Kodak	3600	40½	38⅝	39⅛	40
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	200	105	104¾	104¾	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6700	1⅜	⅞	1	1¼
15⅜	2⅞	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
64	11¼	..	Elec Pow & Lpf	200	12	12	12	..
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	200	18	18	18	17½
10	2	..	Errie RR	100	3	3	3	..
2¼	½	..	Evans Products	100	½	½	½	..
			—F—					
3¼	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	1	1	1	..
27¾	6	1.20*	Fidelity Phe F In	300	8½	8½	8½	9
15⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
59½	45½	6	Firestone T&R pf	800	46⅝	46¼	46¼	46¾
53	37	2½	First Nat Stores	800	40¼	40	40	41
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	5¼
5⅜	1⅛	..	Fox Film A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	700	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	90	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
3⅜	½	..	Gen Am Inv	4200	¾	¾	¾	¾
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tk Car	500	10	9⅝	10	10
15½	4⅜	1	Gen Asphalt	300	6	6	6	..
12⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	12700	10⅛	9⅜	9½	9⅞
11¼	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
40½	19⅝	3	Gen Foods	2600	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾
24⅝	7¾	1	Gen Motors	22900	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
87¼	59¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	61	59¼	59¼	60⅝
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	6¾	6½	6⅝	8
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2400	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	48	48	48	47
54	35	7	Glidden ppf	100	39	36⅞	36⅞	..
6½	2⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	500	10⅜	10	10⅛	10
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	500	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	8	8	8	..
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
61	19¾	..	Goodyear 1pf	800	21	19¾	19¾	..
14¾	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	14	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
13½	6¾	1	Granite City Stl	1100	8	8	8	..
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	500	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1600	6½	6	6⅛	6⅞
13¼	5	2	Great Nor Ore	2800	5½	5⅜	5⅜	..
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	900	5	4⅝	5	4½
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	⅝	½	½	½
¼	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
			—H—					
2¼	¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	700	¾	¾	¾	..
22¾	7	..	Hat Corp of A pf	10	7	7	7	..
28⅛	14⅞	2	Hercules Powder	100	15	15	15	15
83	44	6	Hershey Choc	100	45	45	45	44
131¾	110	9	Homestake M	2500	123	117⅛	119¼	125
24⅝	8¾	..	Houston Oil	300	10	9⅝	9⅝	10⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	400	2	2	2	2⅛
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
48	24⅞	5	Hud & Man pf	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	1600	5	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	300	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
39½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	500	17	16⅞	17	16⅛
4¼	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	800	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8	3½	.50¶	Insuranshare Del	300	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
⅞	¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	¼	¼	¼	..
117	60	6¶	Int Business M	900	63	61⅞	62¼	61⅝
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
21	4⅞	..	Int Combus pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
29¾	11	1.80	Int Harvester	900	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
11⅝	2⅝	2¶	Int Hydroelec	100	3	3	3	3
4	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	500	1	⅞	1	1
9¼	3½	..	Int Nickel	4500	4⅛	4	4⅛	3⅞
23⅛	9¾	1.50	Int Salt	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛
44⅝	32	3	Int Shoe	1900	34⅛	32	32⅝	34
12¼	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	6100	3⅝	3	3¼	3⅛
18	10¼	3	Island Crk Coal	100	11	11	11	..
			—J—					
35	18⅝	4½¶	Jewel Tea	600	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
25½	10	..	Johns-Manville	900	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
84	30¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	50	33⅛	30¼	30¼	33⅛
			—K—					
23¾	5	2	*Kan C & So pf	300	7½	7½	7½	..
6¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅞	5	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	5	5	5	5
30	20½	6	Kendall Co pf	20	20½	20½	20½	..
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3	2⅞	3	3
14	5	..	Kennecott Cop	14800	5⅛	4⅞	5	5⅛
19	8	1	Kresge	1600	8	8	8	8
37	18	1	Kress Co	200	18¼	18	18	..
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
			—L—					
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
46⅝	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	500	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛
14	6½	.80	Link-Belt	200	7	7	7	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	300	11½	10¾	10¾	10½
34	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	500	15¼	15	15¼	15⅝
4⅝	1⅞	..	Loft Inc	200	2	2	2	..
36⅝	16½	3¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	17
			—M—					
21	10	2	McCall Corp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
19	7	..	McCrory B	40	7	7	7	..
16½	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	600	15⅝	15	15	15⅝
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	1400	33½	31½	32	32¾
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	3300	12	12	12	12
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	2800	18¼	18	18	18⅛
3¾	2⅞	..	Madison Sq Gar	800	3	2⅞	3	..
8¾	4½	.50	*Magma Copper	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	2900	5⅝	5	5⅛	5¾
12¼	6⅛	.80	Marine Mid	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅞
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
20	9¾	1.80	May Dept Stores	500	9½	9½	9½	..
6½	4¾	..	Mid-Cont-Pet	200	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
7¾	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
30¾	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	16½	16¼	16½	..
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	2400	4½	4¼	4½	4⅜
6½	2	1	Motor Wheel	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
9⅞	2½	..	Murray Body	200	2¾	2½	2½	..
19	7⅛	1.40	Myers & Bro	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
			—N—					
19⅛	8	2	Nash Motors	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
46⅞	22⅛	2.80	Nat Biscuit	11400	25½	22⅛	22⅛	24¾
14⅜	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	1000	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4700	15¼	14⅜	14¾	14⅞
1	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	¼	¼	¼	..
92	49¼	5	Nat Lead	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
125	90	7	Nat Lead pf A	30	92	90	90	92
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1000	8¼	7¾	7¾	8¼
23½	14	1	Nat Steel	200	14	14	14	14
9¼	3½	..	Nat Supply	100	5	5	5	..
6⅝	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	400	2½	2½	2½	..
2½	1½	..	Newport Indus	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
4⅞	1⅝	..	Newton Steel	200	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	11000	12	11¼	11¼	11⅝
15⅝	2	..	NY C & St L pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2	½	..	NY Investors	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
31⅜	6	..	NY NH & H	700	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	600	12⅞	12	12¼	12⅞
8¾	4¼	..	NY Ont & W	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	..
6¼	1¾	..	NY Shipbldg	200	2	2	2	..
17⅞	10¾	.50d	Noranda M	800	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
135	57	10	Norfolk & West	300	60	58	60	57
40	13¾	10a	North American	3700	17⅝	16⅝	17	17¼
47¾	27¾	3	North Amer pf	200	31⅞	30½	30½	..
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
86½	53	6	No Am Edison pf	200	53	53	53	..
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	900	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
			—O—					
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	300	7	6⅞	7	7
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
71	54	8	Omnibus pf	100	54	54	54	..
22½	9	1.80	*Otis Elevator	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛
44⅞	27	4	Outlet Co	90	29	27	27	..
27	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	4700	22¼	20	20¼	..
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	*Pacific Gas&El	300	19	18¾	19¾	19½
5¼	1¾	..	Packard Motor	900	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	2700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
1¼	⅝	..	Park Utah	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
34½	13	2.40	Penney (JC)	500	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
23⅜	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	2800	7½	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
121	45½	8	Peoples GasLt&C	300	49⅝	47⅝	47¾	49
13	2	..	Pere Marquette	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
17¼	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
19	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8½	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
5½	2	..	Phila & Reading	800	2	2	2	2
6½	2	..	Phillips Pet	500	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
41	14	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	14½	14½	14½	..
½	¼	..	Pierce Oil	600	¼	¼	¼	¼
22½	9¾	2	Pillsbury Flour	200	13	13	13	13
7½	3	..	Pitts Coal	200	3½	3½	3½	..
9⅜	5½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	100	7	7	7	7
2⅝	¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	200	¾	¾	¾	..
42¾	19⅞	2.40	Procter & Gam	11700	22½	19⅞	20⅞	21⅞
60	29¾	3.20	Public Service	1700	32¾	31½	32	32¼
87	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	63	62	62	..
25	zz10½	3	Pullman	1700	14	13½	13½	13⅞
5⅛	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60½	50	8	Pure Oil pf	10	51	51	51	..
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
			—R—					
10⅝	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	2700	3⅜	3	3¼	3⅛
18⅞	3⅜	..	Radio pf B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜
7	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	2	2	2	2
11⅝	4½	.60	Raybestos Man	200	4½	4½	4½	..
3⅜	1	..	Remington Rand	200	1½	1¼	1½	..
6½	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
10	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	100	6	6	6	6⅛
13⅛	8½	1.06	Rhine Wphalia	200	8½	8½	8½	..
¾	¼	..	Richfield Oil	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2½	1¾	..	Rio Grande Oil	500	2¼	2	2	2⅛
23	12⅛	.81e	Royal Dutch	700	16¼	16¼	16¼	15¾
			—S—					
59¼	34	5	Safeway Stores	2500	35½	34	34⅝	34½
84	60	6	Safeway S 6%	50	64	64	64	64
94	69	7	Safeway S 7%	20	76	76	76	75
6⅝	⅝	..	StL & SF	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9¾	1	..	StL & SF pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
½	⅛	..	Seaboard Air L	100	¼	¼	¼	..
9⅞	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	2700	10⅜	10	10⅛	10⅛
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	400	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
4⅛	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
31	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	300	20⅛	20	20	20
10½	2¾	..	Simmons	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
4½	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	3	3	3	..
63	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	200	35	35	35	35
10¾	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	2900	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	100	19	19	19	18½
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	1400	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7½
8⅜	4½	..	So P Rico Sugar	700	8	7⅜	7¾	8⅛
13	2½	..	Southern Ry	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
3½	1	..	Sparks Withing	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
6⅜	5	..	Spicer Mfg	100	5	5	5	..
14	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	6000	10	9⅜	9¾	9¾
119½	110	7	Stand Brands pf	400	113½	113⅛	113⅛	..
34¼	7⅜	2	*Stand Gas & El	200	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14
27¼	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	300	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
12⅜	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	300	7½	7	7	7
31½	19⅞	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	12000	24½	23⅜	23⅝	24
23½	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
15⅛	5⅛	.50	Stone & Webster	1800	[illegible]	4⅞	5¼	5¼
⅝	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
			—T—					
13¾	6½	1.40	Telautograph	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
2⅝	1	..	Tennessee Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	..
13⅞	9⅜	2	Texas Corp	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
26¾	12⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1400	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
2⅜	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
16½	10	1	Third Nat Inv	100	11	11	11	..
3½	2	..	Tide Water Asso	200	2¼	2⅛	2¼	..
30⅜	25¾	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
23	8½	1.50	Timken Roller	400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
6	2⅛	..	Transamerica	500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
4¼	1½	..	Tri Continental	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
56¾	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	54	53⅝	54	..
			—U—					
23½	8½	1	Underwd El Fish	1000	8¾	8⅝	8¾	..
101	84	7	Underwd pf	20	85	82	82	85¾
36⅜	15½	2.60	Union Carbide	4000	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
13⅞	8⅛	1.40	Union Oil Calif	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¼
(94½	20⅞	10	Union Pacific	7900	32½	29½	29¾	31½
68	40	4	Union Pacific pf	100	40½	40½	40½	40½
19¼	12	1.40	Union Tank Car	1200	12	11¾	12	12
16⅞	6½	..	United Air & Tr	400	7¾	7½	7⅝	7¾
28½	11¼	2	United Biscuit	300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	12
14	6⅝	..	United Carbon	300	8½	8¼	8¼	..
10½	3½	.40	United Corp	2700	4⅛	4	4	4
38¾	20	3	United Corp pf	300	23	21	21	23
5⅝	2½	..	United El Coal	1200	2½	2½	2½	..
30½	10¼	2	United Fruit	400	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
21¾	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	1200	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
11	3⅜	..	United Piece Dye	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
51½	26	..	US & ForS pf	100	28½	28½	28½	..
25¼	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	400	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
4	¾	..	US Hoffman M	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
31⅛	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	2100	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝	16⅝
3½	1¼	..	US Leather	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
65	48¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	46¼
15½	7¼	2	*US Pipe & Fdry	100	7½	7½	7½	8¼
8½	2	..	US Realty	400	2½	2¼	2¼	..
5⅜	1¼	..	US Rubber	400	2	1⅞	2	2
11½	3	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	4	4	4	..
19⅞	10	1	US Smelt R & M	100	10½	10½	10½	..
39	32¼	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	32	32	32	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	14100	23⅛	21⅞	22	22⅛
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	500	55	52¾	52¾	53½
1	½	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	100	½	½	½	½
10⅜	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—V—					
18⅞	5¼	..	Vanadium	600	7	6⅝	6⅝	7
1	½	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
88⅞	60	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	65½	65½	65½	..
29⅞	8	2	Vulcan Detin	300	9	7⅝	8¼	..
			—W—					
2⅝	¾	..	Ward Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
4⅝	½	..	Warner Bros A	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
7	1¼	..	Warren Bros	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	20	3¾	3½	3½	..
15½	8¾	1	Wesson Oil	500	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
50	44½	4	Wesson Oil pf	700	44	43¼	43¼	44
101¾	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	70½	70½	70½	..
110	85	7	W Penn Pw 7%	30	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	86
7¾	1½	..	Westn Maryland	300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	..
88	2	..	Westn Md 2pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
50	12⅝	..	Westn Union	1500	13	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
17¼	9¼	1	*Westing Air Br	300	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
35⅞	16¼	1	WestingElec	10000	17⅛	16	16⅝	17
72¾	52½	3½	Westing El pf	180	58	55⅛	55⅛	58
5¾	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	300	4⅝	4¼	4½	4⅝
3	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	400	1	1	1	1
1¾	⅝	..	Wilson & Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
37	11	..	Wilson & C pf	100	16	16	16	15
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	6200	24⅝	23½	24	23¾
23⅝	5	..	Worthgton Pump	400	10	9½	9½	9
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	100	30	29	30	30
			—Y—					
5	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
25	12	..	Yellow Truck pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
17¼	4	..	Youngstown	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
9½	3	1	Young Sp & W	300	5⅛	5	5⅛	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. eLast payment.

OHIO EDISON CO.

Ohio Edison Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, net income of $5,654,581 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with $7,136,298 in the previous 12 months.

CONSUMERS POWER CO.

Consumers Power Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, net income of $10,687,939 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $11,865,234 in the previous 12 months.

OMIT PREFERENCE DIVIDEND

LONDON, June 30—Directors of Electrical & Musical Industries, Ltd., decided not to pay the dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative preference shares due July 15.

COMMODITY PRICES ARE ABOVE LOWS

Greatest Stability Shown Since Last September—Some Items Strong

Commodity prices during recent weeks have shown the highest degree of stability since last September, at which time there was a break from a period of apparent stability during the summer. Duration of the present period will be a matter of major importance, inasmuch as commodity price weakness has contributed greatly to business unsettlement.

During the first five months of this year commodity prices, as reflected in the inclusive Bureau of Labor Statistics index, declined slightly over 6 per cent. In each of three weeks up to June 17, however, the weekly index of the Federal Reserve Board registered an advance. The Irving Fisher index has advanced for two weeks as has the index of National Fertilizer Association.

Since the collapse of silk prices, there has been no acute weakness on the part of a major commodity, although wheat has been reactionary. On the other hand, a few commodities, such as hogs, meat products, crude oil, gasoline and sugar have shown pronounced strength.

A Few Substantial Advances

In the recent past hogs have been very strong, and are now selling at $4.90 per hundredweight, or almost double the year's low of $2.60. Pork loins have registered a nearly comparable advance from $7.50 per hundredweight to $13, and beef has improved from $9 to $13 per hundredweight.

All through the oil industry, prices of crude and refined products have advanced as a result of successful efforts to curtail production. Mid-continent crude is now quoted at 86 cents a barrel, compared with a 1932 low of 71 cents, and Pacific coast crude has just been marked up 25 cents to $1 per barrel. Average price in 12 producing districts was 86.1 cents a barrel on June 18, or almost three times the 1931 low of 31.9 cents.

Gasoline prices are firmer in most parts of the country, without giving effect to the federal tax. At New York, bulk gasoline in tank cars is 8.5 cents a gallon, compared with a low of 5.5 cents. Average refinery price in nine districts is 6.148 cents, or nearly double the 1931 low of 3.233 cents.

Raw sugar, exclusive of 2 cents duty, recently advanced from a low of .57 cent to .93 cent, and is now .85 cent.

Where Advance Small

There have been a few cases of slight advance from the low, such as coffee from 7 to 8 cents a pound, zinc from 2.3 to 2.7 cents, silk from $1.10 to $1.15 a pound, and cotton from 5 to 5.55 cents.

Many of the most important commodities, however, are still at or right around their lows, among them being wheat at 48 cents a bushel, corn at 28½ cents, rubber at 2.6 cents a pound, hides at 3¾ cents, copper at 5⅜ cents a pound, and steel billets at $27 a ton.

The following table compares present prices for certain leading commodities with 1932 highs and lows:

	Cur	1932low	1932high
SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE			
Pork, loins, 100 lbs	$13.00	$7.50	$16.50
Hogs per 100 lbs	4.90	2.60	5.10
Beef 100 lbs	13.00	9.00	14.00
Crude oil MidC bbl.	.86	.71	.86
Gas t c NY p r gal	.085	.055	.085
Raw sugar, per lb.	.0085	.0057	.0032
SLIGHT ADVANCE			
Coffee, per lb	.08	.07	.085
Zinc, per lb	.027	.023	.0315
Silk, per lb	1.15	1.10	2.075
Cotton, per lb	.0555	.05	.072
AT OR NEAR LOW			
Wheat (July) pr bu.	.48	*.46⅞	*.73¼
Corn (July) per bu	.28½	*.27⅞	*.55
Print cloths, pr yd	.03	.03	.04
Rubber, pr lb	.026	.0256	.048
Hides, per lb	.0375	.0375	.075
Steel bil, per ton	27.00	27.00	29.00
Copper, per lb	.05375	.0525	.075

*High and low for life of contract.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last June30	Last June29
10	Am Pound	.25	.25	.25	..
567	Am T&T	78⅛	76	76¾	77⅞
5	Amoskeag	2½	2½	2½	..
5	Big Sanf	60	60	60	..
60	Bos & Alb	54	54	54	55
55	Brown pf	4	4	4	..
20	Cop Range	1½	1½	1½	1½
610	East SS	5½	5	5½	5⅜
50	East SS pf	18	18	18	..
19	E G&F pf	31	31	31	32½
10	E G&F prpf	49	49	49	..
215	Edison Elec	131	129	130¼	133
25	Em Asso	4	3½	4	3¾
104	First Nat S	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	40⅝
80	Hygrade	12⅛	12	12¼	12
45	Mergenthal	20	19⅞	19⅞	..
55	NE Tel	70	69	70	69¾
100	No Butte	.22	.22	.22	.22
70	Shawmut	4½	4½	4½	..
250	Stone Web	5	4¾	5	5¼
26	Uni Found	½	½	½	⅜
332	Uni Shoe	27¼	26⅞	27¼	26⅞
164	Uni Shoe pf	29	28	29	29
72	US&El Pow	½	½	½	..
11	Walth'm pf	8	8	8	..
	BONDS				
$3000	Brown 5½s '46	24	24	24	..

LEHIGH VALLEY

WASHINGTON, June 30—Lehigh Valley, which has asked Commerce Commission authorization to pledge an additional $2,000,000 general consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds as security for short term notes, estimates a deficit of $2,523,236 in cash balance at the end of November.

RIO GRANDE OIL CO.

LOS ANGELES, June 30—Rio Grande Oil Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $83,770 after depreciation, depletion, etc., but before federal taxes. This compares with net profit of $60,691, equal to 5 cents a share on 1,236,270 shares in the first quarter of 1931.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

City Treasurer Dolan will receive bids until noon, June 30, for $1,000,000 City of Boston notes dated July 1, and due Oct. 5, on an interest to follow, 366-day year basis.

BOARD OF TRADE HOLIDAY

CHICAGO, June 30—There will be no session of the Chicago Board of Trade on the Saturday, July 2, preceding Independence Day.

NO COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW YORK, June 30—Board of Managers of New York Cotton Exchange denied a second petition of members to declare Saturday, July 2, an exchange holiday.

ASSOCIATED OIL PRICES RISE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30—Associated Oil Company advanced crude oil in conformity with increases by other purchasers in California.

MICHIGAN CRUDE OIL ADVANCED

PITTSBURGH, June 30—Pure Oil Company has advanced Midland district Michigan crude oil 10 cents a barrel to 75 cents.

Curtailment Of California Oil Output Succeeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 30—California oil has virtually lifted itself by its own bootstraps to command the highest price it has enjoyed in 18 months because producers throughout the State coöperated to push down the production level from 505,000 to 450,000 barrels daily.

As a result, crude oil prices moved upward to range from 55 cents to $1.28 a barrel, depending upon refinable quality, today, and gasoline prices here rose 2½ cents a gallon for standard grades. With the average barrel of oil reported to be bringing $1, prosperity for the oil industry here and reëmployment for idle labor is confidently expected.

The price rise for petroleum and its products was accomplished through the united efforts of major and independent producers who brought to a close here last week a two-year fight to stem unrestrained production of oil in this State. Previously, the independents have failed to coöperate with the major companies, contributing to a surplus which for a time bore heavily upon the market.

Holding prices at their existing levels demands continued curtailment, according to the state oil umpire, Neal H. Anderson; but the increased returns are expected to stabilize the production situation by relieving the demand for liquidation of holdings. From May 17, when the voluntary curtailment campaign was started, production of oil dropped from 505,535 barrels daily to 448,320 barrels daily. The "allowable" is 476,700 barrels daily.

INCOME OF RAILS REFLECTS DECLINE IN TRAFFIC VOLUME

Railroad revenues for May and five months reflected a persistently diminishing volume of traffic.

Carloadings during April and May declined steadily toward the 500,000 weekly mark, showing none of the concerted seasonal recovery evident in those months of 1930 and 1931. June loadings figures, excluding the curtailed Memorial Day week, have shown moderate improvement.

In the railroad group as a whole, the question of meeting fixed charges overshadows the importance of dividends. With the Railroad Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation likely to combine forces to assure an estimated $100,000,000 necessary for all roads to meet interest payments this year, it is not surprising to find the stronger roads retrenching and abandoning common and preferred dividends.

In this class fall the omission of the Great Northern preferred and the Atchison common dividend, as well as the reduction in the Norfolk & Western common payment from a $10 to an $8 annual basis.

New England railroads have been a comparatively bright spot in the railroad picture this year, notably Bangor & Aroostook. An excellent May, in which surplus after charges was $234,846, compared with $68,468 in May, 1931, cut a four months' shrinkage in gross of 12.1 per cent, as compared with 1931, to 6.9 per cent for five months, and brought five months' net operating income 13.3 per cent ahead of the five months' period last year.

GRAIN MARKET TURNS IRREGULAR

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Prospects that unofficial monthly crop reports tomorrow would suggest likelihood of a large spring wheat crop did much to restrain upturns in wheat values today.

Some purchasing of grains was ascribed to adoption of a prohibition repeal plank by the Democrats, but profit-taking on price advances led soon to setbacks. A triple holiday ahead induced much evening up of accounts.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅜ off to ⅜ up compared with yesterday's finish, corn ⅛-½ down, oats unchanged to ⅛ higher, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 22 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.45	5.63	5.42	5.63	+.24
October	5.62	5.80	5.59	5.80	+.23
December	5.76	5.94	5.74	5.94	+.23
January	5.85	6.00	5.82	6.00	+.21
March	6.00	6.16	5.98	6.16	+.22
May	6.14	6.31	6.13	6.31	+.24

Spots 5.80, up 25 points. Tone at close, very steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.53	5.66	5.50	5.66	+.24
October	5.68	5.85	4.68	5.85	+.19
December	5.84	5.99	5.80	5.99	+.20
January	5.92	6.03	5.92	6.03	+.15
March	6.07	6.18	6.07	6.18	+.20

Tone at close strong.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	5.46	5.61	5.45	5.61	+.21
October	5.57	5.78	5.57	5.77	+.21
December	5.74	5.91	5.70	5.91	+.23
January	5.81b	5.98	5.79	5.98	+.23
March	5.96	6.14	5.95	6.14	+.24
May	6.11	6.20	6.08	6.26b	+.22

b—Bid. Tone at close strong.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	4.16	4.23	4.16	4.22	+.11
October	4.15	4.22	4.15	4.21	+.10
December	...	...	...	4.24	+.10
January	4.21	4.27	4.21	4.26	+.10
March	4.27	4.32	4.27	4.32	+.10
May	4.32	4.38	4.32	4.38	+.11

Spots—4.49 up 6 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
September	51.00d	49.50	....
October	50.80d	50.00	....
November	51.00d	50.00	....
December	52.00d	50.00	....
January	52.00d	50.50	....
February	51.80d	50.50	—1.00
March	52.00d	50.50	....
April	52.20d	50.50	....

Tone at close quiet. d—Offered.

CITY OF BOSTON FINANCING

City Treasurer Dolan of Boston has awarded to Guaranty Company of New York at 2.25 per cent, $1,000,000 loan dated July 1, and due Oct. 5 on an interest to follow, 366-day year basis. Other bidders were First National Bank of Boston 2.31 per cent plus $19; Shawmut Corporation 2.47 per cent and Chase Harris Forbes Corporation 2.73 per cent plus $19.

MAKERS CUT SHOE PRICES

ST. LOUIS, June 30—International Shoe Company and Brown Shoe Company have reduced footwear 5 to 15 cents a pair.

MERGER APPROVED

NEW YORK, June 30—Glens Falls Indemnity Company and Commerce Casualty Company stockholders approved merger.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy, specialties lead decline.

Bonds: Irregular; United States Governments rally.

Curb: Heavy, utilities sag.

Foreign exchanges: Steady, Swiss franc gains.

Cotton: Higher, unfavorable weather; higher cables.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Steady; heavy rains Oklahoma; steady foreign markets.

Corn: Easy; scattered July liquidation, unsettled cash market.

Cattle: Steady to firm.

Hogs: Higher.

FOREIGN

London—The reduction in the bank rate, together with the more cheerful Paris Bourse and hopes of a favorable outcome at Lausanne, caused a smart rise in the gilt-edge securities and German bonds. Other sections also hardened. Conversion bonds were strong. Profit taking later caused slight reactions, but good net gains were recorded and the closing was firm.

Paris—Belief that a better turn would take place at the Lausanne conference spurred the Bourse to new activity. Month-end liquidation also stimulated trading. Rentes were in good demand, while electric shares and bank issues registered gains. The close was firm.

Berlin—The buying movement continued on the Boerse today and the closing was firm.

INVESTMENT TRUST SELLS STOCKS NOT PAYING DIVIDENDS

Since Jan. 1 trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust have eliminated 40 securities from the fund, reducing the number of issues owned to 92. This process of contraction is due to a desire to keep the funds of the trust invested in securities that are paying dividends. Total market value of the trust on June 15 was $9,657,608, of which only $9537 or approximately 1-10th of 1 per cent was invested in non-dividend paying stocks. The trust is borrowing no money and owes only small current bills.

Annual income that is expected to be received (based on dividend rates prevailing June 15) on securities purchased between Jan. 1 and June 15 and income that would have been received on securities sold during that period, had they been retained, follows:

	Amount	Income	Yield
Securities sold	$1,357,960	$61,192	4.5%
Securities purchased	1,730,094	127,934	7.4

Securities sold have declined approximately 49 per cent more than the securities purchased during the period from Jan. 1 to June 15.

Cost of securities in the portfolio on June 15 was $20,419,455 against a market value of $8,572,924. In addition there was cash of $1,084,684. There were 859,577 shares of Massachusetts Investors Trust outstanding on June 15.

FIXED CHARGES OF NEW HAVEN RAILWAY ARE WELL COVERED

In spite of the heavy shrinkage of gross earnings in May, the largest percentage decline from 1931 shown by any month thus far this year, the New Haven Railroad was still able to show the moderately good coverage of $108,720 over rentals and interest charges, which is an achievement under present business conditions. It also covered by a small margin the guarantees on separately operated properties, calling for about $80,000 a month.

The so-called guarantees include interest on New York, Westchester & Boston bonds, dividends on Boston Railroad Holding Company preferred stock and New England Investment & Security Company preferred. Deducting these, the balance for May, applicable to the preferred stock, would be approximately $28,700.

While declines in gross in January, February and March ranged around 16 per cent and 17 per cent from last year, the traffic recession became more pronounced in April and May, a trend which proved highly disappointing. Thus gross earnings declined 25.4 per cent in April 29.5 per cent in May.

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, June 30—Weekly statement of Bank of England compares as follows:

	June30,'32	June23,'32
Circulation	£363,083,000	£358,548,000
Public deposits	17,982,000	35,577,000
Private deposits	121,301,000	106,794,000
Bankers accounts	86,565,000	73,649,000
Other accounts	34,736,000	33,145,000
Govt securities	67,169,000	66,644,000
Other securities	41,240,000	40,706,000
Disc and adv	14,889,000	14,141,000
Securities	26,351,000	26,565,000
Reserves	45,870,000	52,928,000
Propor res to liab	35.0%	37.1%
Bullion	136,953,000	136,476,000
Bank rate	2%	2½%

ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines reports for April a deficit after taxes and charges of $176,027, compared with a profit of $454 in April, 1931. For the four months ended April 30 net loss was $68,942 after depreciation, taxes and charges, compared with a net profit of $410,847, equal after dividend requirements on the 108,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred to $1.54 on the 150,000 shares of no-par common, in the first four months of the previous year.

HATHAWAY BAKERIES INC.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., directors failed to take action on the class B dividend due at this time. The stock has been on a 50-cent annual basis, payable semiannually. Halving of the class A dividend, in May presaged omission of the class B payment.

BUNKER HILL MINING CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company reports for the five months ended May 31 profit of $107,560 after charges and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $475,869 in the first five months of 1931.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 67⅛, De Beers 2½ and Rand Mines 3¼. Money was ⅞ and discount rates—short and 3-month bills, ⅞@1⅛ per cent.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS State Thea. Bldg. NOW
HERBERT MARSHALL
EDNA BEST in
"BACHELOR'S FOLLY," by Edgar Wallace

Nation-Wide Credit Drive To Aid Trade

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The industrial and banking committee of the New York Federal Reserve District is expected to announce shortly the members of a group which it has selected to captain the committee's new nation-wide drive to stimulate credit, trade and employment.

Headed by Owen D. Young, the committee announced early this week its latest effort to bring together the banker with surplus money and the business man with surplus goods in a joint undertaking to help industry. In effect, the new plan merely provides a more efficient way, than usually employed, in financing the buyer of goods.

The program calls for wider use of acceptances—a form of commercial credit obligation now little known to the layman, and is believed by some outstanding industrialists to contain a patent stimulus toward reviving industry.

The trade acceptance is a draft drawn by a seller of goods on the buyer. The buyer indorses or "accepts" this draft and returns it to the seller. When the seller indorses it, both parties to the transaction are legally bound to a contract to pay the amount stipulated when due.

A bank will buy it from the drawer of the instrument. As soon as the drawer gets his money from the banker, he is then able without tying up his own money to finance similar sales of his goods to other buyers.

Trade acceptances have been widely used abroad. The American method has been limited largely to direct loan dealings between bankers and borrowers.

Because they are indorsed by two parties of good credit rating, trade acceptances are recognized as a prime security. Bankers who are hesitant about opening new lines of credit to individuals are usually willing buyers of acceptances.

The new trade acceptance campaign has the active support of several leading industrialists.

NEW SECURITY OFFER BY ASSOCIATED GAS

Associated Gas & Electric Company announced today that $28,000,000 of the $35,000,000 5 per cent debentures of the Eastern Utilities Investing Corporation have been exchanged for securities of the former.

The Company also announced an offer to holders of the 5 per cent serial gold notes, due Aug. 15, of General Gas & Electric Corporation to exchange for first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1962, of the Northern Pennsylvania Power Company on a par for par basis. Both companies are controleld by Associated Gas.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, June 30—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

Gold	82,099,000	81,643,000
Sight bal abroad	4,289,000	4,547,000
Neg bills bght abrd.	1,777,000	2,019,000
Com'cial bills France.	3,929,000	3,247,000
Adv agst securities	2,714,000	2,757,000
Neg bonds of s f.	6,625,000	6,880,000
Circulation	80,667,000	81,018,000
Tot cred cur accts	27,501,000	26,851,000
Treasury	81,000	482,000
Sinking fund	2,799,000	2,815,000
Private	24,253,000	23,188,000
Total sight liab	108,169,000	107,869,000
Ratio	75.90%	75.69%
Bank rate	2½%	2½%

COTTON MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Cotton showed continued firmness today on further trade buying and scattering demand promoted by reports of further showers and talk of boll weevil activities in the South. October contracts sold up to 5.67, and the mid-afternoon market was steady at net advances of 11 to 12 points on the more active positions.

Restaurants

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Old Burnham-Hart House
Ipswich in Massachusetts
"An ideal place to eat and sleep"
Special Steak Dinners every Thursday, $1.00
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Martha Lucy Murray, Owner-Mgr.

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PORTLAND, O

The SIGN of the ROSE
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Sunday Di
ALDEN
BROADWA ELDER
Telephon 7914

BRITISH BANK RATE REDUCED TO 2 PER CENT

Now Down Four Per Cent in Four Months—Lowest Since 1897

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—The Bank of England today reduced its discount rate from 2½ to 2 per cent.

The bank rate was reduced May 12 from 3 to 2½ per cent. This was the second reduction in less than a month. The rate was lowered on April 21 from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The reduction to 2 per cent was greeted with cheering on the stock exchange, and good gains were immediately reported on securities.

The bank rate stood at 6 per cent from the time Great Britain went off the gold standard last fall until Feb. 18, when a series of cuts was started which, in little more than four months brought the rate down 4 per cent.

Today's reduction brings the rate to the lowest point since 1897, when it once before reached 2 per cent. The recent reduction of the Federal Reserve Bank rate at New York and the continued fall of discount rates, as well as slack trade and scarcity of bills in the money market, were chiefly responsible for today's move.

It also is the continuation of a campaign for cheap money begun with the main object of diverting the flow of foreign monies from short-term bonds into long-dated stocks in order to help big conversion schemes and effect a considerable saving on interest payments.

Market traders said they believed the authorities also took into account the clarifying outlook in the United States as a result of passage of the revenue bill, which allayed anxiety regarding the trend of the dollar.

Recent gold purchases by the Bank of England also figured as an aiding factor, although these purchases were made chiefly for exchange stabilization.

Lombard Street expressed surprise at the unusual action of lowering the rate on the last day of the fiscal half-year when the banks are especially busy balancing their books. Adjustment to the new bank rate requires much additional work.

The stock exchange had expected the move, and investment securities advanced during the last few days, but the reduction was welcomed today by a further hardening, especially on loans, which would be likely to be affected by the conversion scheme which is expected to be announced soon.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS MAY NET REVENUE UP 60 P.C.

MONTREAL, June 30—In spite of a large falling off in gross receipts, Canadian National Railways in May, 1932, had net revenue, after payment of operating expenses of 731,794, an increase of $291,105, or 60 per cent, compared with May of last year.

Gross revenues in May were $11,68,354, a decrease of $3,918,273 from the 1931 figure. Operating expenses were, however, reduced by $4,209,378, being $10,954,559, compared with $15,163,937 in May, 1931. Operating ratio was 93.74 per cent compared with 97.18 per cent.

During the first five months of 1932 gross revenues were $57,750,742 compared with $73,039,396 in 1931, a decrease of $15,288,654. This falling off in traffic has been met by operating economies totaling $15,035,431 in the five months.

The railway to the end of May had net revenue of $1,180,818, operating ratio for the period being 97.95 compared with 98.04 in the first five months of 1931.

DIVIDENDS

Maine Gas Companies declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable July 15 to stock of record June 20.

Moxie Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the A stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 28.

Imperial Bank of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 30.

Illinois Northern Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.75 on the $7 preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Steel Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43¾ cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 7.

Merchants National Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

LACKAWANNA OMITS DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Directors of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company announced that they had taken no action on dividends at their meeting today. When they met last Dec. 31, the board stated that 1932 dividend payments would not be considered prior to today's meeting and that first half-year operating results would decide the question. The road had paid dividends every year since 1880. Its last payment was 50 cents a share paid on Oct. 20, 1931.

Good Gain in May Automobile Output

NEWS of a constructive character about major activities in the United States and Canada is just made public. On perhaps no other industry is general prosperity more dependent now than the automobile industry. In May production of automobiles, as shown by factory sales of 144 manufacturers reporting to the Commerce Department, increased 36,823 units over April to 185,149 cars. Passenger cars increased 36,777, taxicabs 42, and trucks only 4 above the previous month's output. Canadian output in May also gained, the total of 8221 being 1411 more than in April.

An encouraging development was the gain by the Canadian National Railways in net revenues for May After payment of operating expenses, net operating revenues rose $291,105 to $731,794, an increase of 60 per cent. This gain was the result of a decrease in operating expenses to $10,954,559, compared with $15,163,937 in May, 1931.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	50¼	50¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	10½	10
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	8	7¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	5¾	5½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	68	68
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	18½	18
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	62¾	62½
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	40	40
Ameri Smelting 5s '47	75	74¾
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100⅛	99¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94	93¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	93¾	93¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	100⅞	100¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	53	53
Armour & Co 4½s '39	64¾	64½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	55	54½
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	56¼	[illegible]
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	76	76
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	81½	81
Atch T&SF 4s '05	66½	66⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	68	68
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	29½	28¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	93¾	93¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	70¾	70¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	35	34½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	16¾	15½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	30½	29¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	51⅞	51½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	35	35
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	57	57
Bel Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100½	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅜	100⅜
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	64	64
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	79½	79
Boston & Maine 5s '55	50	50
Bklyn City 1st	51	50
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	101½	101⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	75½	75⅛
Bklyn Ed Gen 5s E	100¼	99⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	103	103
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	92½	92⅛
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93	92¾
Buff R& P 4½s '57	32	32
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	50	48¾
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	76¾	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76½	76¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	78¾	78¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	81⅞	81⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82¼	82¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	94⅞	94⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	93¼	93¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	52½	51
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	20	19
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	61	61
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	65	64½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	38	38
Ches Corp 5s '47	36	35½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	83½	82¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101¼
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	38⅜	38⅜
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82	81¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8	8
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100¾	100
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	32¾	32¼
Chicago Ind & L rfg 5s '47	32	30½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	53	50¼
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	58¼	58¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¼	3¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¼	3¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	14¾	14
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	32½	32½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv	10½	10½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '2037	22	22
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10	9½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	54	54
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 A	23	23
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26¼	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	24	22½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	10½
Chicago T rHau & SE 5s '60	33	33
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	104¾	104¾
Childs Co 5s '43	20	20
Chile Copper 5s '47	20	20
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88	88
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	60⅛	60⅛
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	68¾	68
Colonial Oil 6s '38	31	31
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	72½	72¼
Colo & So 4½s '80	42½	42½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	67	67
Com Credit Co 6s '34	94¾	94¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	85½	85
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6	6
Con Gas 4½s '51	90⅞	90⅝
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102	101½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	97¾	97
Corn Products 5s '34	102½	102½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	65	65
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	57⅞	57⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	31	30
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99¾	98½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	67	67
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
East Tenn Va & Geo 5s '56	66¼	66⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	14¼	14
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	38	38
Erie RR gen 5s '75	14¾	14
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	42	42
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	34	33¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	101⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	39½	39½
Goodrich 6s '45	36¼	36¼
Godrich 1st 6½s '47	70	70
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92½	92¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	42	42
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	40¾	40⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	45	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	48	47½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	57	55¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	45¾	45¾
Hudson Coal 5s '62	27½	27
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	32	31⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69½	69½
Humble Oil 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100½	100½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	22½	22½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	92⅞	92⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	65	65
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	20¾	20½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1¼	1
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	3½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	35½	35
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	56	56
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	16	16
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	47½	47¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	16½	16½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	15½	15½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	31½	31
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	19¾	16¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	19¾	19⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	20	19
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	68½	68
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	⅝	⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	44¼	44¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	91½	91¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	51⅞	51¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	70½	70½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	48¼	47⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	½	½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	30½	30½
Lehigh Val oCal 5s '33	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	69	69
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	23	22½
L&N rfg 5s '41	86½	86½
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	[illegible]	¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52½	52½
Marion Steam S 6s	22¾	22¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	28¾	28¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	76¼	76
Metro Water 5½s '50	70	70
Midvale Steel cv 5s '36	47¼	47¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78½	78
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74¼	74¼
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	67	67
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35	35
Mo K & T pl 5s A '67	19½	19½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	43	43
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	12	11¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	6¾	6¾
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	25	24⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	25¼	25
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	25½	25⅛
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	25	25
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	7	7
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	78	78
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	67½	66½
Nat Steel 5s	79½	78¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	67	66¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¼	94⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	100⅞	100⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	58	55
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	20½	20
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	35½	34¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	37¾	37
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	14¾	14¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	16	15
NY Dock Co 5s '38	25	24½
NY Edison 5s C	36½	36⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	100¾	100⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	101	101
NY GELH&P pum m 4s '49	107¾	107½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	92½	92⅛
NY NH&H 4½s '67	103⅛	102⅞
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	49	48⅛
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	67½	67⅛
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	34¾	34⅛
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	43¼	43⅛
Niag Share 5½s '50	91	91
Norf Southern rfg A '61	43	43
Norf & W con 4s '96	5	5
North Am Co 5s '61	85¼	85¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	67	66½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	63⅝	63⅛
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	94⅝	94⅜
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	76	75
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95	94½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	68½	68¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	18	18
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	108	108
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100	100
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	13
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	16	15
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	27¼	27¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81½	81¼
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	86	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42¾	42½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	89½	89¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	85½	85
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90¼	90
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	75½	75⅛
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	31¼	31
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	39	39
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	14	14
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	87	85½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	60	60
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	13½	13
Pure Oil 5½s '40	15½	15½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14	14
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	57	57
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	52¼	52½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	53½	53½
Shell Union 5s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	81½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	85½	85
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90⅞	89½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	38	38
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101	100⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	32½	32¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	64½	64
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	37½	37½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	29⅝	29½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	39¾	39
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	14	13¼
Southern Ry con 5s '94	62	62
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	14	14
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	84	84
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12¾	12⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	90¾	90¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	75	74½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	20	20
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	49¾	49¾
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90⅞	90⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	73½	73¼
Union Pacific 5s	90	89½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30	30
Utah tL & Trac 5s '44	58¾	58½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	65	65
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	16¾	16¼
Vanadium 5s '41	33½	33⅛
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	97½	97
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	7
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	14
Warren Bros 6s '41	27½	27½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101¼	101
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100¼	100⅛
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅛	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	102½	102½
Western Maryland 4s '52	46¾	46¾
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	90½	90¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	56¾	56¾
Western Union 6½s '36	58⅞	58⅛
Western Union 5s '60	45	44
Wheeling tSeel 4½s B '53	39¾	39½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99½	99¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	64¾	64¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	28¾	28¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	54½	54⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	53	52½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jun30	Last Jun29
3½s '47	101.4	101	101.21	101.2
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	101.18	101.21	101.19
4th 4¼s '38	102.22	102.02	102.03	102.19
US 3s '55	92.20	91.26	92.30	92.4
US 3¼s '49	93.30	93.8	93.30	93.16
US 3⅜s '43 March	97.27	96.18	97.18	97.31
US 3⅜s '43 June	97.30	97.20	97.30	97.30
US 3⅜s '47	97.25	97.8	97.25	97.24
US 3⅜s '56	99.26	99.8	99.26	99.26
US 4s '54	104.30	104.23	104.30	101.16
US 4¼s '52	104.26	104.20	104.26	104.5

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17⅝	16¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	2¾	2¾
Antwerp 5s '58	68½	68¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	36¼	35¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	35½	35⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	35	34½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	35	35
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	34⅝	34⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	34¾	34⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	35	34½
Australia 4½s '56	56¼	56¼
Australia 5s '55	62	62
Australia 5s '57	61	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	33	32½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	81¼	81
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	23½	23½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	73½	73¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86¼	86¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92½	92⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98½	98
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98½	98⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	28⅜	28⅜
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	20⅛	20
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	33½	33½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	26½	25¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	28½	28½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3¼	3¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	13½	13½
Brabil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16⅛	16⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19	19
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	39½	39½
Bremen 7s '35	35¾	35¾
Brisbane 6s '50	50½	50
Brisbane 5s '58	45½	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22½	22½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22½	22½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11	11
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93⅞	93⅞
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	74¼	74
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾	89⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	4	4
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	4½	4½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	4¼	4¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	4⅜	4⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½	26¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	26
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	53	53
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	26⅝	26⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90½	88¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	83	83
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38¾	38½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	6	6
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	52¾	52¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	78½	76
Duke Price Power 6s '66	40	40
Dutch El sf 6s '47	92¼	92¼
Dutch El cw 6s '62	88	88
Estonia Bank 7s '67	41	41
Finland 5½s '58	43	43
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	44½	44½
Frankfort 6½s '53	18⅛	18
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	117
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	45	43½
German 7s '49	54	52⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '383	35¼	34
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	32½	32¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	31⅝	30½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	37½	37½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	20	19½
Germ El Pow '53	32	31½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27½	27½
Germ Gob Int 5½s '65	37⅜	36½
Greek 7s '64	13¾	13
Hansa 6s '49 ww	23	23
Harpen 6s '49 ww	29⅛	29⅛
Helsingfors 6½s '60	42	42
Ilseder Steel 6s '468	23	23
Italian Pub Util s7 '52	65	64½
Italy (King) 7s '51	85⅞	85½
Jap (Im Gob) 5½s '65	45	45
Jap (Im Gob) 6½s '54	56	56
Karstadt 6s '43	16⅜	15½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	55	55
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67	66½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	11½	11½
New South Wales 5s '57	60⅛	60⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	59	58⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	68	67
Norway (King) 5½s '65	68½	68½
Norway (King) 6s '43	72	72
Norway (King) 6s '44	72	72
Norway (King) 6s '52	71½	71⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	20½	20⅛
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	41¾	41¾
Oslo G&E 5s '63	62	62
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103⅛	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med fnt ctf 7s '58	103⅝	103⅝
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3¼	3¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3	3
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	6	6
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	48	48
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	43	42⅝
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	46	45½
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	6½	6½
Prussia 6½s '51	23½	23⅛
Prussia 6s '52	23	22½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	75⅞	75⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	35¼	34¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	35	34½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	39¾	39
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	35	34⅛
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	221¼	221
Rhinelbe 7s '46	29	29
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	6½	6½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	69¾	69½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	11½	11
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56¾	56¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	28¾	27
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	13	13
Sxon Pub Kks 6½s '51	25¾	25¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	30¼	30¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	37	37
Serbs Cro &Slov 7s '62	27	26
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	30	30
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	36½	36¼
Siemens 6½s '51	41½	41
Siemens 7s '35	53½	53⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	30½	30½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	103¼	103¼
Sydney 5½s '55	48½	48⅛
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	80	80
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103⅛	103¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	43	43
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	39½	39⅛
Tokly Elec Lt 6s '53	27	27
Tyrol 7s '52	41	40
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	45	45
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102½	102¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	26	25
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	29	29
Unterelbe 6s '53	27½	27½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	22	22
Vienna 6s '52	46⅝	46¼
Warsaw 7s '58	32	32
Westphalia El 6s '53	18⅛	18
Württemberg 7s '56	31¼	31
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	44	44

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, June 30—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	June 30	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .63½	$ .64⅛	$ .95
Corn 2 yellow	.44	.45⅝	.76¾
Oats 2 white	.30⅛	.31⅛	.41⅛
Flour	4.10	4.15	4.55
Beef family	12.75	12.75	13.00
Pork	18.25	17.25	23.00
Lard	.0525	.0500	.0890
Cotton mid up	.0555	.0535	.1005
Zinc	.0270	.0280	.0385
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.25
Steel bil Pitt	26.00	27.00	29.00
Copper	.05½	.05¾	.09
Tin	.1962	.1970	.2565
Rubber	.02⅝	.02¾	.0675
Sugar	.0300	.0300	.0455
Lead	.0295	.0300	.0440
Print cloth	.03	.03⅛	.0412

CANADA SHOWS MUCH BRIGHTER TRADE OUTLOOK

Hardware Lines Continue Brisk—Retail Sales Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 30—Industrial activity in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces reflects an improved business sentiment.

Seasonal merchandise movement is substantially larger according to advices from Montreal. In Nova Scotia, steel plants are operating on rail orders which have been received recently. Sales of automobile tires show an increase. There is also a gain in the sales of outboard and inboard motors.

Summer retail hardware lines continue brisk in Ontario. Automotive sales are rather disappointing, however. Shoe machinery, mining equipment and some textile lines are moving somewhat better. Sales of electrical appliances are satisfactory.

Agricultural implement sales show some improvement in the prairie provinces, despite the fact that crops have been damaged in some districts.

There is a good demand for chemicals. Considerable activity is reported in the development of mineral-claims. Sales of fruits and vegetables are less than at the corresponding time last year, but other foodstuffs are maintaining a fair volume.

From British Columbia comes word of an improvement in automotive sales, with increased demand for parts and accessories. Hardware sales have a fairly good volume. Trade in women's footwear and leather bags also is considered fair.

Record production of gold for the month of May was accomplished in Ontario and Quebec. The Province of Quebec produced 41,802 ounces during May, while the Ontario Department of Mines' monthly report shows that Ontario's output is valued at $4,079,000 for May, compared with $3,346,000 for May, 1931. All districts showed increases.

Building permits for May were valued at $5,289,000 compared with $4,237,000 for April, 1932, according to a report issued by 61 cities in the Dominion.

CONSOLIDATION OF STOCK MARKET FIRMS

The trend to obtain lessened operating expense through merger is again exemplified in the consolidation of the two prominent New York Stock Exchange firms of Clark, Childs & Co. and F. B. Keech & Co., which becomes effective July 1. The firms of Clark, Childs & Co. and F. B. Keech & Co. will dissolve as of today, and the new firm, to be known as Clark, Childs & Keech, will begin operations July 1, with headquarters at 11 Broadway, continuing a general brokerage business in stocks, bonds, securities, and commodities.

The general partners of the new firm are Frank B. Keech; Herbert H. Childs; Gilbert W. Keech; William F. Bartholomew; George A. Garrett; Walter S. Aagaard; William M. Erb; W. Channing Burbank; J. Clarke Dean; Lewis A. Waring; George Russhon; George S. Passmore; Ray P. Sackett; John Edmund Carney; Lucius P. Ordway Jr.; John Everett Holbrook and Austin F. Barry. J. F. A. Clark and Richard Wharton will be limited partners.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com paper	2½@2¾	2½@2¾	2
Bar silver	26⅝c	26¾c	29⅛c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1½	1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1½	1½	1½@2

Bankers' Acceptance Market

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
30 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1	1⅛@ 1	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	⅝%	⅝%	1¼%
Short bills	1 @1$\frac{1}{16}$	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅞@1$\frac{15}{16}$
3 mos bills	1 @1$\frac{1}{16}$	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1⅞@1$\frac{15}{16}$
Bar gold	114s 8d	114s	84s 11d
Bar silver	16⅝d	16$\frac{11}{16}$d	13$\frac{5}{16}$d

Boston Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call money	3%	3%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3
Collat loans	5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	Madrid	6½
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	8½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Vienna	6
Bombay	5%	Tokyo	5.11
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.60¼	$3.60½	$4.8665
Cables	3.60⅜	3.60⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0509½	.0509	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2370	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297	.0297	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1965	.1965	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0175	.0175	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0700	.0700	.129
Holland—florin	.4037	.4038	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.1780	.1785	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.6050	.6050	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0825	.0825	.193
Sweden—krona	.1850	.1850	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1958	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.3178	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2315	.2325	*
Shanghai—tael	.2928	.2926	*
India—rupee	.2705	.2700	.3650
Japan—yen	.2745	.2800	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol.	.4200	.4200	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0755	.0755	.1196
Chile—peso	.0612¼	.0612½	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2200	.2200	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4737½	.4775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8727½	.8775	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4926	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
A			
2 Alum Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅝
1 Alum Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
1 Am Bever	[illegible]	[illegible]	5⅛
2 Am Cit P&L B	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
1 Am C Pow A	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
1 Am Cyan B	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
7 Am Gas & El	[illegible]	[illegible]	16¾
23 Am Sup Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅛
15 As El Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	2¾
2 As G&E	[illegible]	[illegible]	1⅞
1 As G & E A	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
1 Atlas Util	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
1 Atlas Util pf A	[illegible]	[illegible]	33¾
B			
1 Ben Ind Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	8¼
28 Blue Ridge cvt pf	17	17	17
7 Bras Tr&Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅛
C			
1 Cab R Tube vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
1 Centrif Pi	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
7 Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
3 Cleve Tract	[illegible]	[illegible]	1¼
10 Colum G&E cv pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	49½
1 Comwlth Ed	[illegible]	[illegible]	52⅞
8 Cord Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	2½
E			
38 El Bond & Sh	[illegible]	[illegible]	5⅝
1 El Bo & Sh pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
2 El Pow As A	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
2 Empire Pw	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝
3 Europ El A	[illegible]	[illegible]	2¾
F			
3 Ford Mot Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	2⅝
G			
1 Gold Seal Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
1 Greif Bros	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
3 Groc Str vtc	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞
6 Gulf Oil Pa	[illegible]	[illegible]	26½
H			
10 Hart Schaffner & M.	30	30	30
5 Hazeltine	[illegible]	[illegible]	3½
I			
1 Ins Co N Am	22	22	22
1 Inter Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Interest Equit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L			
2 Lefcourt Real	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Long Is Lt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M			
2 Merch & Min Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Mount Prod	3	3	3
N			
†.50 New Eng Pow pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Niag Hud Pow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O			
10 Oilstocks Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P			
3 Pennroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R			
2 Radio Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Rainbow A Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Rainbow B Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S			
1 St. Regis Pap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Sec Allied Corp nv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 Stand Oil Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T			
1 Technicolor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Teck-Hugh G	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U			
4 Unit Founders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Unit Gas pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
†1 Unit Verde	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Util Power & Li	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V			
1 Vick Finan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W			
5 Wenden Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Woolworth Ltd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
10 Am G&E 5s 2028	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Asso El 4½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Asso G&E 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Asso G&E 5s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Asso G&E 4½s '49C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Asso Rayon 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Asso Tel Ut 5½s'44C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11 Asso T&T 5½s'55A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Bell Tel Can 5s'55A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Bell Tel Can 5s'57C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Can N Ry Eq 7s'35E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Caro P&L 5s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Cent Ill PS 4½s'67F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cen P&L 5s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Cent St El 5s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Cent St El 5½s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cin St Car 6s '55 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Ser 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Cities Ser G 5½s'42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cities Ser P 5½s'58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cm-Larabee 6s '48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s '56C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13 Comwlth Sb 5½s'48A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Cons G Ut 6½s'43A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 Consum Pw 5s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Consum P 4½s '58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Dayton P&L 5s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Derby G&E 5s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 East Ut In 5s'54A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 Ed Elec Ill 5s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 El Paso Elc 5s'50 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Emp Dist El 5s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Gen Wat W 6s '44B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Gillette 5s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Great Wst Pw 5s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Hood Rub 7s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Ill Pow 5s '33	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Ind E 5s '51 C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ind Serv 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Inspll Ut Inv 6s'40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Interl P S 7s'36 D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Interl P S 6½s'54 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Int Salt 5s'51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Inters Pow 6s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Inters Pub S 5s'56D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Jers C P&L 4½s'61C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ky Util 6½s'48 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Man Pow 5½s'51 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Mass Util 5s '49 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Miss RIRv Pow 5s'51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Mononga WP 5½s'53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Hontreal LHP 5s'51A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Natl El Pw 5s '78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Nat Pw & L 5s2030B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Nat P Serv 5s '78	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Nat Tea 5s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Nebr Pow 4½s '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 N Eng G&E 5s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 N Eng Gas&El 5s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 N Y Pw&Lt 4½s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Niag Falls Pw 6s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 N State Pw 5½s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 N State Pow 4½s '61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Nor West Pw 6s '60 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Okla G&E 5s'50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 Pac G&E 4½s'60F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Pac G&E 5½s'52C	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Pac P&L 5s '55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Penn O P&L 5½s54A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Phila El Pw5½s72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Potomac Ed 4½s'61E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 Procter&G 4½s'47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Pub Ser NJ 6s ctfs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Pub Ser Okla5s57D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Roch Cent Pw 5s'53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 Salmon Riv Pw5s'52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Schulte RE 6s'35xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Silica Gel 6½s '32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 SEP & L 2025 A xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 So Cal Ed 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 So Cal Ed 5s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Sou'wst L&P 5s '57A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 St G&E 6s '35 conv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Stand Tel 5½s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Swift & Co 5s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Syracuse Lt 5s '57 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Tex P&Lt 5s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Un Lt & P 5½s '59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Un Lt & Rys 5½s'52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Un Lt & Rys 6s '52A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 Virg P S 6s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Virg P S 5s '50 B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
1 Buen Air Prov 7s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ct Bk Ger 6s '51B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Cuban Tel 7½s '41A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Europ El 6½s '65xw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Finland RM Bk 6s'61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Ger Cns Mun 7s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Prussia El 6s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Ruhr G 6½s '53 A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 Saxon P Wks 5s '32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 Un Ind 6½s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 Un Indust 6s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

†Actual sales. xd—Ex-dividend. First sale since ex-dividend [illegible] xr—Ex-rights. a—Plus extra [illegible] b—Including extra or extras. [illegible] year. f—Payable in stock. [illegible] this year.

BOSTON ELEVATED

Based on an excess cost of service over receipts of $1,952,294 for the 11 months of the trustees' fiscal year [illegible] Boston Elevated for the 12 [illegible] show a cost of service excess [illegible] $2,000,000. It is probable, however, [illegible] there will be substantial [illegible] credits, leaving the net [illegible] below $2,000,000. This will [illegible] a similar deficit after cost of [illegible] the preceding fiscal year of $1,969,473.

EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT

NEW YORK, June 30—Eastern Air Transport, subsidiary of North American Aviation, Inc., transported 2810 passengers in May, compared with 2121 in May, 1931, bringing total for the first five months of the year to 13,613. This is an increase of 47 per cent over the first five months of last year, when 9258 passengers were carried.

Achievement in PUBLIC SERVICE

IMPROVED service at reasonable rates to an increasing number of customers—this has been the aim and accomplishment of the Associated Gas & Electric System. The management has devoted its primary attention to operating efficiency, to the development of the System's business, and to the securing of funds necessary to this program.

This achievement is recorded in the following facts:

352,109 new customers not previously served by the same properties were added since 1925—6,972 during 1931. Total customers 1,437,653.

Service to rural areas supplied in scores of communities where none or very inadequate service existed before. Such service—now comparable to that supplied in urban areas—would have been delayed for many years except for the larger group resources made available through the Associated System.

$79,000,000 for new construction including generating plants, transmission and distribution facilities, since 1928. Each year substantial amounts are set aside to replace worn-out equipment—$9,754,000 in 1931.

17.8% increase in use of electricity per residential customer since 1929, as a result of promoting wider use of appliances, reasonable rates, and satisfactory service.

12% average decline in rates for residential electricity during the last four years.

114 companies eliminated by consolidation since 1926, making possible economies of large-scale operation.

$7,366,531 for taxes paid or accrued by Associated System in 1931, a sum 18% greater than the $6,209,204 in 1930.

● In carrying out this program, the management has paid all bank loans of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, which amounted to $10,440,153 at the beginning of 1932; has simplified the financial structure of the company by retiring 147 underlying issues of subsidiaries since 1925; has reduced operating expenses of the entire System by more than 2% during the past year.

All these factors are evidence of the System's success in providing satisfactory utility service for 6,200,000 persons in 3,000 communities. The Associated System offers this accomplishment as an achievement in public service.

For information about facilities, services, rates, or for Annual Report, write

Associated Gas & Electric System

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Atchison Common Sinks to Lowest Point Since 1900

Omission of dividends on common stock of Atchison, for a long time regarded as one of the very strongest of American railroads, comes as no surprise in view of the steady attrition of earnings. This decline has been accentuated in April and May, with the downward trend of traffic.

In May net operating income was only $58,660, compared with $759,365 in May, 1931, and in April it was $633,292, in comparison with $917,876 last year. For the five months ended May 31 gross earnings of $53,367,559 were off $17,753,284, or 24.9 per cent from the corresponding period last year, while net operating income at $2,330,908 showed a loss of $3,418,689, or 59.4 per cent.

For the first four months of 1932 the road reported a deficit after fixed charges of $757,450 against a surplus after charges of $2,193,574 in the similar period of 1931. May results would further increase the deficit.

In 1931 this road earned $6.96 a share on 2,427,060 shares of common stock, after preferred dividends, so that it was obliged to draw on surplus to pay the $10 dividend then in effect. Modification of the dividend rate came promptly at the meeting early in January, when a dividend of $1.50 a share was declared on the common, and the declaration was further scaled to $1 at the April meeting, followed now by suspension.

Following this the stock broke to 18, or down through this century's low of 18¾ registered in 1900. The old Atchison was reorganized in 1895 and the low point for the stock around the time of the receivership was 8¼. Dividends on the common stock have been paid in every year, at various rates, since 1900.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON NET LOSS IS SMALL

Endicott Johnson Corporation reports for the six months ended June 4 net loss of $4580 after taxes, interest, depreciation, inventory adjustments, etc. For the six months ended July 3, 1931, net was $1,333,753, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred to $2.51 a share (par $50) on 405,360 shares of common.

Current assets June 4, including $4,975,769 cash and United States Government securities, were $23,440,425 and current liabilities $1,779,656, compared with cash and Government securities of $5,625,126, current assets of $26,185,701 and current liabilities of $2,416,178 July 3, 1931.

FOLLOW OIL PRICE RISE

LOS ANGELES, June 30—Texas Company and Richfield have met the 25-cent advance in crude oil by Standard Oil Company of California, while Shell, Associated and Union Oil are taking steps to do so. New price for 27 gravity crude in Signal Hill field is $1 a barrel and at Santa Fe Springs 89 cents. Oil below 20 degrees gravity remains 65 cents in Los Angeles basin and 55 cents elsewhere.

PLANT CAPACITY IS STEADILY REDUCED BY OBSOLESCENCE

It is frequently assumed that the present surplus manufacturing plant and equipment will have to be absorbed before improvement in demand for industrial products can be translated into orders for machinery and new construction. This assumption ignores a vital factor—obsolescence, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York in a bulletin which continues in part:

"During a depression inventive genius goes on developing new methods, improved products and better manufacturing equipment, despite the prevailing lack of suitable markets. The resulting stock of new ideas will be turned to practical use in the early stages of the upswing, if for no other reason than that those concerns which fail to employ them will be severely handicapped by high production costs.

"Ratios of present output to rated productive capacity are thus quite unreliable; much of the facilities included in such computations will never again be put to use in the production of goods."

WORLD OIL PARLEY IN PARIS TO SEEK ACCORD WITH SOVIET

PARIS, June 30—In the international oil conference, reopening after a collapse in New York a month ago, representatives of American, British and Roumanian companies will seek an accord as a necessary preliminary to discussions with Russian representatives. Then the conference will attempt to divide principal export markets among the four groups.

It is hoped an equitable division will end competition which forced gasoline prices down.

Delegates appeared fairly optimistic despite failure of the New York conference, where the Americans and British sought to induce the Soviets to sign a 10-year agreement dividing export markets of the world.

Americans and British argued the Russian industry was being hampered by a lack of oil, while large quantities of Soviet oil were being dumped in the world market. The Soviets refused the 10-year offer because petroleum formed one of the most important items in their commercial balance, and they did not want to abandon the sales systems they had organized.

The company delegates reported the Soviet oil trust had increased its production to 22,300,000 in 1931 from 14,170,000 in 1929 and boosted its exports to 5,270,000 tons from 3,800,000.

WRIGLEY DISBURSEMENTS

CHICAGO, June 30—William Wrigley Jr. Company declared four monthly dividends of 25 cents a share each, payable Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, to stock of record the twentieth of each preceding month. Since Dec. 1, 1929, the company has paid 50 cents a share on March 1, June 1, Sept. 1, and Dec. 1 of each year and 25 cents a share on the first of each other month, thereby bringing total annual payments to $4 a share.

CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT

OTTAWA, June 30—Canadian automobile production in May totaled 8221, compared with 6810 in April.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 66

A regular quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending June 30, 1932, equal to 2% of its par value (being at the rate of 8% per annum), will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1932, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1932. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
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THE MOXIE COMPANY

A MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of The Moxie Company, held at Moxieland, June 28, 1932, a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share was declared on the Class A Stock, payable on June 30th to stockholders of record on June 28, 1932.

FRANK M. ARCHER, Jr.,
Vice-President and Clerk.

MOXIE DIVIDEND FOR 1932 ALMOST EARNED IN THE JUNE QUARTER

The Moxie Company announces earnings for the quarter ended June 30 (June net partly estimated) of $166,475, or almost four times the dividend requirements on the "A" stock, on which the quarterly dividend of 75 cents has just been declared. Net for April of $61,265 fell to $35,210 in May and rose sharply to $70,000 in June.

More sales of Moxie syrup to franchised bottlers were made in June than in the entire year 1929 or 1930. The company's sales of Moxie syrup to franchised bottlers in newly developed territories gained 274 per cent for the year 1931 over 1930. For the fiscal year to date sales rose 88 per cent over the like period a year ago.

While the business is seasonal, the management estimates that the dividend will be fully covered this year. Surplus as of June 30, 1932, is given by the company as $610,087, which compares with surplus of $526,366 on Dec. 31, 1931.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1932, net income of $5,387,869 after taxes, charges, depreciation, etc., exclusive of non-recurring income, equal to $2.38 a share on the 1,750,988 common shares, compared with $6,077,821 in the 12 months ended May 31, 1931. Including non-recurring income net was equal to $2.55 a common share, compared with $2.79 a share in the 1931 period.

General Classified

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Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

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For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
898 STATE STREET

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NORWALK
(See Also Westport)

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HOOVER ELECTRIC CLEANERS
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Gift Department, Second Floor
SOUTH NORWALK

MINETTE HAT CO.
Hats, $1.00—$1.50
See the Newest Shapes and Shades
132 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

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Phone 256

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NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

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Norwalk and South Norwalk

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Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
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New Low Prices of DEVOE HOUSE PAINTS
Former Price, $3.47 per gal.
Now $2.75
The Lockwood Palmer Co.

The C. O. MILLER CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.
Gloves of Mesh: $1.00
Six-button lengths; plain or with pique cuffs. White and eggshell.
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NEW SPORT SWEATERS
With Hose to Match
3.95 to 5.95
Also Sleeveless Sweaters at 1.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
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203-211 ATLANTIC ST.
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VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
318 ATLANTIC AVENUE

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BATHING SUITS
BATHING CAPS
BATHING SHOES
RUBBER WATER TOYS
Fine Assortments—Several Grades
All Colors—Many Styles.
COME HERE AND GET THE BEST VALUES IN BATHING OUTFITS
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

J. JOHNSON & SONS
Anniversary Sale
Exceptional Values in All Departments
Serving the Public 57 Years

"We serve to serve again"—
Worden's
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN

Come In and See the New BVD Swim Suits for Men
Perfect fit, perfect freedom.
Speed models in colors of blue, black and royal. Size 36-46—$4.95.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

SWIM SUITS!
Smart New Styles
New Low Prices
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

VAN DYK
FOOD STORES
Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
49 Center Street

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Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
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Whitney's
Offer the Most Varied Selection
GULISTAN RUGS
in all sizes and many colors
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HOWARD DEITZ
Distributor
Sav-U-Time
Water Heater Control
Sheer Temperature Control
Electrical Wiring and Repairing
190 WHITEHALL ROAD PHONE

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PALM BEACH
TROPICAL WORSTED SUITS
BOYCE & MILWAIN
66 and 68 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
24 EAST MAIN STREET

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YOUR VACATION
Will Be Much More Pleasant If You Have Clothes For Every Occasion
See Our Complete Lines of New Sport Togs
at McLEAN'S

Knoblock's Grocery
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Imported and Domestic Foods
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
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Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL SHOES *and* HOSE

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

LOSEE
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Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
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Choice Meats and Groceries
FRESH VEGETABLES
Phone 4-4859

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Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
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Fireproof storage, no insurance
Pleasing service, pleasing price.
"We Serve to Serve Again"
McCOMB & McCOMB
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Quality Coal
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If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
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Bronxville Garage, Inc.
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STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight [illegible] Willys
Branch Service Stations
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41-48 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

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The flowers that you order through us will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2238
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 32½ Pondfield Road

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Pharmacist
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
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the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" Coal . . . LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

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YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
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Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
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JEHLE'S
BRYANT STREET at ASHLAND AVENUE
This mustard sauce gives extraordinary savor to sandwiches and meats.

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CORNING—Bath Route No. 2
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GOOD FOOD
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TELEPHONES
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Specials for Two Days Only
Smoked Beef Tongues } Hygrade Brand 21c
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FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

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All makes of Radios Repaired
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50c Luncheon 75c Dinner
EDNA SHELBY
OPPOSITE CENTRAL THEATRE
Delicious Hamburgers After the Movies
Intriguing Homemade Candy and Ice Cream

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"Golflex" Washable Frocks
AT NEW LOW PRICES
THE boulevard shop
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Opposite Murray Hill Station

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KAYLE HAT SHOPPE
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Reductions on Summer Stock $1.00 to $3.00
Alterations
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Printed Products
Accounting System, Billing System, Tags and Sales Books.
Personal Stationery and Novelties.
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Our Specialty
CAREFUL FITTING
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FREE DELIVERY
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77 MAIN STREET
Under New Ownership
QUALITY—CLEANLINESS—COURTESY
Free Telephone Delivery Service
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BEAUTY CULTURE
of Every Description
Permanent Waves
that are NATURAL LOOKING
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Estimates cheerfully given.
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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
18 NEW YORK AVENUE

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DRESSES and HATS
of Quality and Distinction for All Occasions
"Drastic Price Reduction Sale Now On"
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Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
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Opposite Community House

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for reliable estimates on
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QUEEN'S AWNING SHOP
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QUEENS VILLAGE Bellerose

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Lawn Seed and Fertilizer
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9423 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-0008
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Perron's Delicatessen
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Phone Richmond Hill 2-4001

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DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

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EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY AND GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
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ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.

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NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

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Stick Rattan Chairs
From $4 to $20
We will repaint any 4-piece wicker set for $10.
350-354 Merrick Rd., Rockville Centre, L. I.
34 MERRICK ROAD, MERRICK, L. I.

MEN'S WEAR
Herman Brown
Bathing Suits and Sports Wear
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
R.V.C. 2540

Georges
PASTRY SHOP
FRENCH ICE CREAM
FRENCH and DANISH PASTRY
29 N. PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 3295

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

Hansen's Danish Pastry Shop
37 SOUTH PARK AVENUE
(Between Merrick Road and Lincoln Ave.)
Complete assortment of genuine Danish Pastry.
Try our Fruit-Filled Butter Rings, 25c
Baking done on premises and complete line of bakery goods carried.
Phone Rockville Centre 344

COTTAGE CANDY SHOP
Louis Sherry's Waldorf Ice Cream
We Deliver
Tel. R. V. C. 2734
51 N. PARK AVENUE

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OLD ORCHARD INN
A. Wade Wells, Mgr. Tel. Roslyn 603
Opposite Post Office Roslyn, Long Island
DRESS SHOP Hand Made Quilts
Daily Specials: Breakfast 50c, Luncheon 60c
Dinner $1.00, Sunday Dinner $1.00
Cottage. Guest Rooms. Meals Optional

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YOUR RUGS
can now be cleaned by the celebrated KOURI PROCESS at the MAMARONECK INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY, INC.
We also give special attention to the Full Finish of Family Laundry Work
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HAVE YOUR
PRESSING—CLEANING
REPAIRING—DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
Also Modern Fur Storage at Reasonable Prices.
123 MAMARONECK AVE. Tel. 447

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Distributors of GENERAL Tires
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We carry a full line of Toiletries
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A Bank that seeks to serve its clients and the community.
Five Banking Offices located convenient to home and business.

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OF ALL KINDS.
BY
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Clothiers—Haberdashers for Men and Boys
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL
BUTTER : EGGS : CHEESE
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
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20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account.

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NEWBURGH, NEW YORK
For over seventy-five years an institution catering exclusively to the needs of women and children.
TRUSTWORTHY GOODS—JUSTLY PRICED
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HIGH GRADE MILK and CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
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NEW YORK

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"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm"
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
Phone New Rochelle 1000

FERGUSON'S FINE FOODS
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BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
HUGUENOT and CENTER
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PERMANENT WAVING
Frederic's Vita Tonic and Frederic's Standard processes exclusively.
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B. CASPARIAN
Importers of Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Faithful Restoration. Removal of All Ink Stains.
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FAULTLESS PAJAMAS
RESILIO CRAVATS
STETSON HATS

Luckey Platt & Co.
Pure Silk Dresses
None Higher $2.88 None Lower
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PRIME MEATS, POULTRY and PROVISIONS
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Tailored Suits
which combine 5th Ave. quality, appearance, style and workmanship at a price to meet your individual need.
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EFFICIENT SERVICE
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Quality Fuel of Every Description
Prompt delivery anywhere on Staten Island
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EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE PRICES
You may have your Permanent Wave
The VANITY SHOP
87 WOLF'S LANE Tel. Pelham 0913

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HARDWARE

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E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Wall Papers, Paints, Window Glass
Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Painters' Materials
Interior Decorating and Linoleum

VANITIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
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Management of MR. FRED
Formerly with Franklin Simon & Co., New York City
Grand Prize Winners of 1931 and 1932
Permanent Waving Exhibitions
Shampoo and Wave $1.50
Free parking to our patrons.

Elpico Fibre Rugs
for Summer Camps and Homes
Quality, reversible Fibre Rug.
New fast colors, basket weave, washable. SPECIAL 6.40.
Lucky Platt & Company

NEW YORK

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SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
STYLE, FIT and SERVICE GUARANTEED
ONLY ONE STORE IN ROCHESTER
324 Main Street, East

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

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WITH US and SAVE MONEY
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ROCHESTER THEATRE BUILDING

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Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables—Fruits
ELDER'S
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In reliable non-assessment companies
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insures anything insurable
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Stone 3931—7384

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SILENT AUTOMATIC
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OPEN EVENINGS
LAUBE ELECTRIC CORP.
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Hair Dressing
Permanent Waving a Specialty. Finger Waving, Marcelling, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Facials.
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Formerly of Pine Tree Tea Room
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PERMANENT WAVES
MANICURING SHAMPOOS FINGER WAVE MARCEL
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LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

TRY ONE OF THE
Edith Ellis
Week-End Candy Assortments
Specially priced at 59c
38 EAST AVENUE
SODA CANDY LUNCH

Dress Up for the Fourth
Showing Silk Dresses, Suits, Shontons
Sizes 14 to 48—Price $2.88
BETTY DRESS SHOP
316 MAIN ST., EAST, OPP. EAST AVE.
Open Evenings

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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80 MACBETH STREET
Dresses for all occasions from $6.95 and up. Hats $2.50 and up. We make new gowns and remodel. Open evenings by appointment.
CULVER 3284

RICHARDSON THE BAKER
has catered to PARTICULAR PEOPLE
Thirty-Six Years
We would like to meet you at
72 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

R. T. JONES
PARKING and SERVICE
Look for the Black and White Sign
First Hour AT All Day
10c 19 LAWN ST. 20c

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Contractor and Builder
ALTERATIONS and REPAIRING
Estimates cheerfully given.
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Specialists in Women's Clothes
79 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

MANICURING
RUTH I. FOX
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FLOWERS
Better Flowers Than Ever Before at Lower Prices Than Ever Before
Rochester Floral Co.
[illegible] FRANKLIN STREET

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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HONEOYE LAKE, N. Y.
Attractively furnished cabins with fireplaces. Good bathing and fishing. Boat included.
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Monroe 4232-R, 4149-W

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LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

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CHOICE MEATS
Fresh Poultry—All Kinds
THEODORE FREMD
Established 1887
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Fuel Oil
COAL CEMENT
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 PURCHASE STREET

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THE PRINTER WICK
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

For INSURANCE
CONSULT
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HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

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OIL—WOOD
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Garage
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Telephone White Plains 8866

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Why You Should Buy
YOUR RADIO AT WALLACE'S
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2. An Aerial included free with each set.
3. 10 Months in which to pay.
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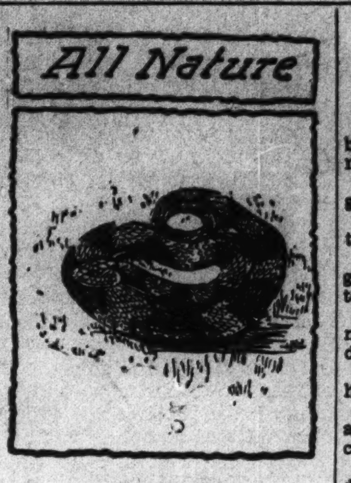
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Copperhead

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"SO FAR as my memory serves," writes Mr. J. M. T. of Albany, N. Y., "we have had no articles dealing with our native snakes and it is possible you might find it worth while to deal with one or two. The general opinion based on studies of the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the usefulness of black snakes, for instance, indicates that each one is worth about $40 to a farmer. They are great destroyers of rats, mice and other vermin. About a year ago I heard a young eastern Massachusetts farmer bragging of shooting a five-foot black snake on his place. It had climbed a tree and was investigating a bird's nest. I think I finally convinced him that he might better have frightened it away and allowed it to continue to dispose of field mice. Even snakes are entitled to justice."

Miss A. M. C. of Boston also writes to ask if there are any venomous snakes in Massachusetts and would like to know particularly about copperheads.

The copperhead and the rattlesnake are the only venomous reptiles in New England, and both are very rare. A few specimens of each have been found in western Massachusetts and northwestern Connecticut, while the copperhead is recorded from the Blue Hills southward to Texas and Florida.

In the South the copperhead prefers to live on the plantations, and often frequents the high grass, but in the North it is found only near thick forests, in dark, shady places. This reptile has a flat, copper-colored head, with a body about 2½ to three feet in length, light chestnut in hue, with darker transverse bars.

Though it is rattleless, it is, nevertheless, a member of the rattlesnake family, which comprises serpents whose upper jaw contains but few teeth, but is armed with sharp-pointed movable fangs concealed in a fold of the gum when not in use. They have a deep pit between the eyes and the nostrils, which is the quickest means of identification in case of doubt.

Though it is well to know the snakes apart, one need never fear them, for unless molested and tormented, all will quickly go about snake business elsewhere whenever man appears. Even the common garter snake is often ignorantly destroyed by those who consider any snake something to be well rid of. A great many even take the forked tongue which all snakes have, for poison fangs, but such is not the case.

Snakes are totally deaf, but it is believed that they are able to sense the presence of others through their tongue, which is continually flicked in and out. Many do not know that the mouth of a snake is the cleanest in the animal realm.

Brevities

Detroit News: An odd oversight is noted in the architecture of a new hotel in the West. No post was erected in the lobby for the mail box to be behind.

Duluth Herald: You can never locate a minority until you can tell which side is making the most noise.

Ashland Daily Independent: A few more world conferences and the depression will be over as far as the steamship companies are concerned.

In Lighter Vein

System

The visitor was being shown about by the head of the up-to-date business house.

"Who is that dapper youth at the glass-topped desk?" he asked.

"He keeps an index showing where the index cases are."

"Who is the young man with the gray gaiters and the efficient secretary?"

"He keeps an index showing how much time it takes to index the indexes."

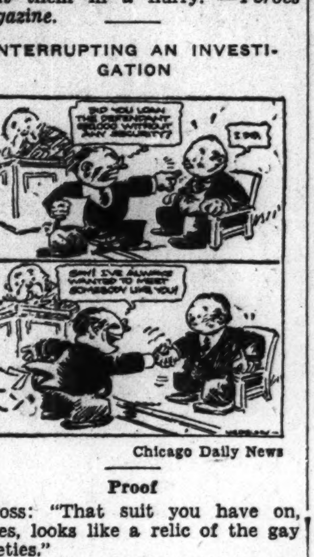
"Who is the girl with the golden hair?"

"She decides under what index an index to the index of the filing cabinets shall be placed."

"And who's the elderly man at the disordered desk in the corner?"

"Oh, that's old Joggs. He doesn't fit in very well with the rest of the office, but I have to keep him around. He's the only employee who can find important papers when I want them in a hurry."—*Forbes Magazine.*

INTERRUPTING AN INVESTIGATION



DO YOU LOAN THE DEFENDANT $1000 WITHOUT ANY SECURITY?
I DID.
GIMME THE NAME? [illegible] SOMEBODY LIKE YOU!

Chicago Daily News

Proof

Boss: "That suit you have on, Jones, looks like a relic of the gay nineties."

Clerk: "Yes, sir. I got it when you gave me my last increase, sir."

Too Close to Home

"Did you ever hear from the $10 your neighbor Jones borrowed from you?"

"Every night! He used the money for a down payment on a radio set!"

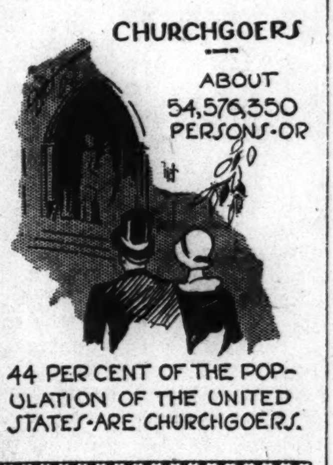
At the Hop

"I like that new step of yours."

"That wasn't a new step. I have a nail in my shoe."

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor



CHURCHGOERS
ABOUT 54,576,350 PERSONS-OR
44 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES-ARE CHURCHGOERS.

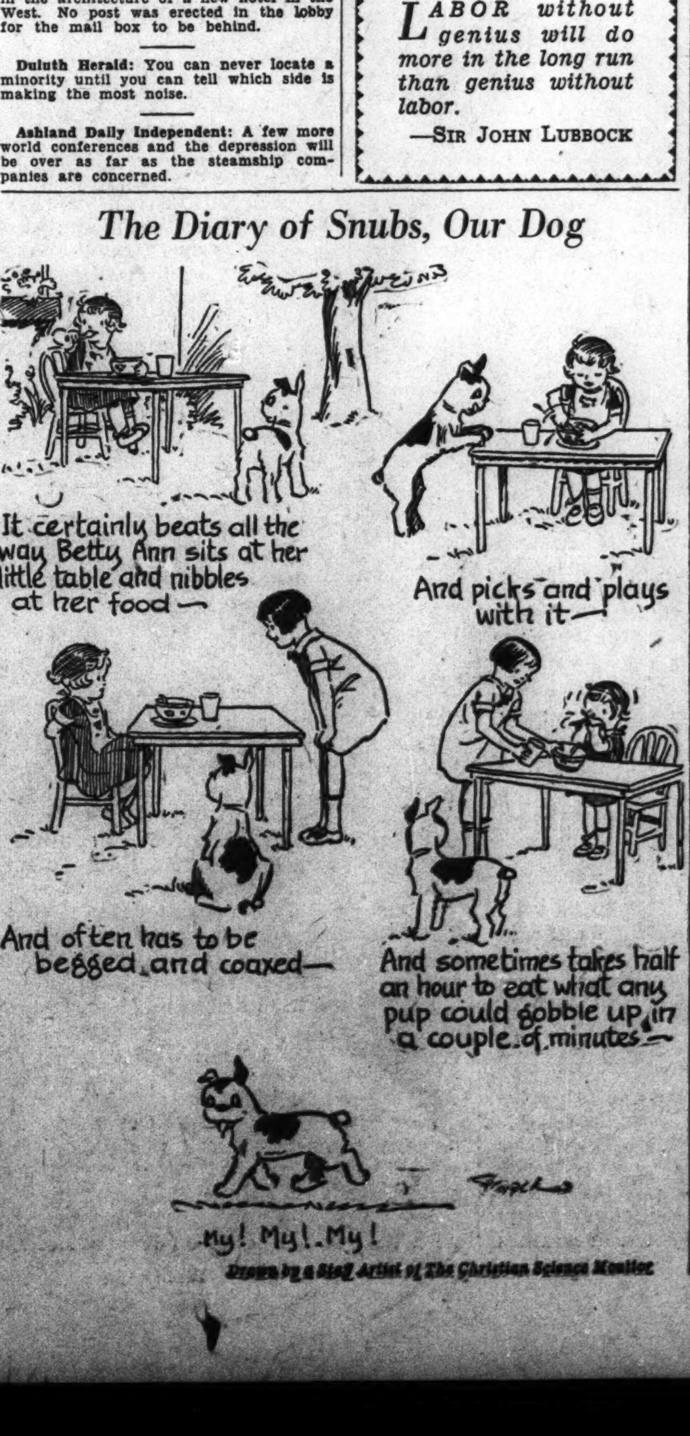
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LABOR without genius will do more in the long run than genius without labor.

—SIR JOHN LUBBOCK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



It certainly beats all the way Betty Ann sits at her little table and nibbles at her food—
And picks and plays with it—
And often has to be begged and coaxed—
And sometimes takes half an hour to eat what any pup could gobble up in a couple of minutes—
My! My! My!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Blessing All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

A BOY who felt that he needed work in order to help with his school expenses applied at a business house where he had helped out at different times. He was told that the firm expected to make a certain change shortly and because of his previous connection the place would be given him. Later, however, he found that the one whose place he was to take needed the job even more than he did, so he talked it over with the business man, and it was decided to keep the one then employed. The applicant said he felt sure that there would be something helpful work out for him.

A week or so later he was called to report for work, as the other boy had found a better position in another firm, thus opening the door to his own progress, as well as the other boy's.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"And" in numbers (Mrs. A. W. P., Mrs. K. V. A., Mrs. L. C. J., E. P. B., N. A., Mrs. E. R. F., C. W. H., and others)—Although the matter of including *and* in the *formal reading* of numbers before tens ("one hundred *and* twenty") and units ("one hundred *and* one") has been discussed in this department, letters expressing disagreement or requesting clarification of the point continue to reach the Feature Editor.

In the first place, it should be understood that this is a minor matter on which this department was consulted. An opinion was given and we were hopeful that we had quoted sufficient authority. Those in disagreement, who can muster authority on their side, should not feel that they are "disloyal" if they read "1866," for example, as "eighteen sixty-six," or announce "Hymn one hundred one"—or "one-o-one."

But to summarize our position: Circumstances alter cases. In the mathematics classroom *and* is used only at a decimal point or before fractions, as, "one hundred one *and* seventeen hundredths" (101.17), or "one hundred one *and* seven-eighths" (101⅞). This department has maintained that in formal public reading or announcement, not the mathematics classroom style, but the literary style should be followed. In other words, the numbers should be read exactly as they would be written out, as, "one thousand and one." A concise note on the subject from Ball's "Constructive English" may profitably be repeated:

> The omission of *and* before the last term of a series is so unusual as to be a rhetorical figure, called *asyndeton* ("not bound together"), as in "I came, I saw, I conquered." In the writing of numbers *and* has been used since early times. The various schoolroom devices now employed in the reading and writing of whole or mixed numbers are not for general use, and students should be cautioned against them. In ordinary practice it is no more proper to say "I counted a thousand one" than "I saw Frank, Mary."

But here let us add a necessary caution. In reading "one hundred and one," do not give any prominence whatever to *and*. Clip it. Avoid "one hundred AN-D twenty." That sounds too much like two numbers. If necessary, let the *and* be obscured into *'nd* (before a vowel sound, as "one hundred *'nd* eight") or *an'* (before a consonant sound, as "one hundred *an'* five"). Do not stress unimportant words.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Cure for Depression

"Business depressions are caused by dissipation, dishonesty, and disobedience to God's will, resulting in a collapse of moral character. They are cured by a moral awakening, a spiritual revival, and the rehabilitation of righteousness."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Action—Not Talk

"You cannot break down the tariff walls of the world by the braying of trumpets at the conference, however loud they may be."—*David Lloyd George.*

Timely Note

"Being out of someone's employ need not mean being out of work."—*Henry Ford.*

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Although Berlin is situated about 200 miles from the sea, the city is accessible by water, canals linked up with the Elbe and Oder Rivers allowing passage of small motorships?

A tanning process has been developed for the tender skins of New Zealand goldfish, making it possible for the skins to be used for evening shoes for women?

English Boy Scouts destroy chain letters whenever found — being urged by Lord Baden-Powell to do this?

Approximately 15,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline was used by American motorists during 1931?

New York City's first directory, appearing in 1786 had 846 names?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Is Courage Wet or Dry?

TENSE as is the question sometimes whether a political party convention will follow its leaders, a more serious and uncertain question often is whether the voters will follow the convention. This is the interrogation the Democratic national convention has raised by its decision not only to submit but to advocate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act.

The framers of this plank in the platform no doubt believed they were being politically courageous in committing the party to a frank choice of sides on the ultimate issue.

Yet, while the antiprohibition declaration, from a political point of view, may be courageous, the query arises from more than one direction, "Is it wise?"

Is it, for instance, wise to undertake to compel every Democrat, regardless of loyalty to his party on its more basic policies, and possibly in violation of his inherent moral and patriotic convictions, to array himself against the national prohibition law in order to continue a Democrat? This is more than a question of political expediency, though as such it tends to divide the party on an issue that cuts across party lines and so may render doubtful the prospects of the presidential nominee in otherwise Democratic states of the South and West.

It is a serious question of freedom of conscience in that the plank purports to dictate the opinion of individuals on a subject hitherto held to be nonpartisan and nonpolitical, but rather moral and social. How will millions of dry Democratic voters and scores of dry Democratic congressmen choose as between conscience and party?

Furthermore, is it wise, as a matter of statesmanship among men who have it in their hands to influence the general economic welfare of the nation in an hour of darkness and need, to divert popular attention to the appeasing of thirst instead of the satisfying of hunger? The tendency of the repeal plank is to raise an issue between Democrats and Republicans which need not have been a party matter had both proposed merely resubmission—to shift the heavy firing in the presidential campaign from the really important front upon which a solution of America's economic problems needs to be worked out and to send a raiding party down a side street while the main objective waits.

The futility of repeal as an answer to the economic problem has been shown repeatedly—how it would deprive the farmer of a bigger market for milk than he would gain for grain, how it would give employment to only a fraction of the number claimed by the wets and to those only at the expense of drawing purchasing power away from more beneficial industries, how it would furnish revenue only by tapping the pocketbooks of the poor.

This leads finally to the paramount consideration whether the advocacy of modification and eventual repeal is wise on the intrinsic merits of the question. This involves the effects of prohibition upon not only the industrial activity but also the social well-being of the country. And in this respect is it not possible that those critics who agree the saloon must never return ought to be more grateful than they are for the progress that has been made away from that institution and from the poisons which made it what it was? The benefits are in plain sight for those who will look with open eyes.

But the attitude of the noisier sections of the wet crowds at both the Democratic and the Republican conventions implied that these elements do not wish to hear or consider reason. Their rowdyism indicates that a large part of the wet campaign depends upon setting in motion an unreasoning and mesmeric swing of sentiment by playing on mob emotion.

A key argument in the repeal dogma is that the prohibition amendment has failed because it has not enlisted, in keeping with expectations, the full coöperation of the states in enforcement, has not induced a continuance of temperance education and has not received popular support in observance. If this is the case, and if it still is agreed—as seems not to be seriously disputed—that beverage alcohol is a social evil, why should not the critics join hands with the efforts to supply these deficiencies?

It may be politically courageous to declare for repeal, but is it not in a higher degree socially courageous to declare for persistence in this greatest reform of the age?

Making a Frontier Invisible

WHEN the World Court decided that Switzerland has the right to free trade with the sections of French territory lying in the immediate neighborhood of Geneva, it handed down international law which is likely to have vast importance not only for the economic future of the European Continent, but for the relations of the United States and the Court.

By deciding that when a political frontier does not agree with economic facts that frontier should be rendered "invisible"—for this is the real purport of the Court's award—the Hague judges reënforced a proposal which is capable of solving Europe's grave dilemma, the territorial lines laid down by the Versailles Treaty. Geneva is to have the privilege of continuing an experiment . . . of attempting to prove that a political frontier is unimportant if an economic frontier does not exist. There are plenty of frontiers in post-war Europe where political lines, now as unscalable as if they were built of steel, do not coincide with economic necessity.

The free zones are Geneva's natural hinterland; separated from the rest of France by mountains, they melt imperceptibly into the Geneva country. Free trade was established by treaty in 1815 and 1816, following the Napoleonic wars, and enlarged by Napoleon III in a liberal experiment. But in the outburst of nationalism following the great war, a Poincaré Government suppressed the tariff union in an arbitrary unilateral gesture. This arrogance has now finally been rebuked by the Hague tribunal in definitive fashion.

With the Court thus setting an example for many another frontier on an economically strangled map, there is no reason why the scrambled continent's worst trade abuses should not be settled in similar manner.

But for American policy the decision means a little more. M. Poincaré's act established a fait accompli. The Court now declares that such an act is illegal and unrecognizable—in short, the Court reaffirms the Stimson "doctrine" of nonrecognition of territories seized, either politically or economically, by means contrary to treaty.

There had been plenty of predictions that the Court would be unable to resist the political pressure of a great power, and the precedent of the Customs Union case was often cited. But the judges have vindicated themselves, and written law which agrees closely with views in the American Department of State. Their act should meet with a worthy response on Capitol Hill when the Senate votes on American membership in the World Court.

"Langism" in Australia

CERTAIN aspects of "Langism" will probably survive New South Wales's rejection of former Premier J. T. Lang. One is a feeling that the foreign bondholder should make his contribution to the general sacrifice now being borne by the Australian population. While Mr. Lang held office it seemed to be allied to repudiationism, and as such incurred the intense opposition of the Commonwealth Government, which went to the extent of paying the defaulted obligations of New South Wales. Now, if it emerges at all, it will simply plead for the reduction of the interest rate.

Like many other countries, notably Chile, Australia overborrowed during the boom era. Its total foreign obligations are estimated to amount to 18 per cent of its national wealth. While prices for wool and wheat, its chief means of payment, remained reasonable, the upkeep of the loans appeared to be well within Australia's capacity to pay. A different story must be told today. Prices of both commodities have executed perhaps the sharpest drop of any two commodities. Twice as many bales of wool and bags of wheat must now be exported to satisfy interest payments. Thus the way of the Australian debtor will be very hard as long as prices stay at their present levels. Probably wise creditors will be ready to grant some relief, particularly if not approached with attempts at repudiation.

Mr. Lang constantly injected the unfairness of the foreign debt burden into Commonwealth politics. Economy schemes, especially if they necessitated the reduction of the Australian wage level, always brought from him the retort: "What about the foreign bondholder?" He has now gone from the Premiers' Conference. Only the new Queensland Premier, Mr. Forgan Smith, is left to keep the Labor banner aloft. The last Labor Premier in Australia, he is apparently a type different from most of his fellows, being a Laborite who is not a demagogue. He may yet retrieve the conservative remnant of what in foreign countries has passed for "Langism" and keep it in Commonwealth politics.

The Farm Price Problem

TO UNDERSTAND fully the problem of American agriculture, one needs to take a long view of the situation. For twenty-five years before the World War, American agriculture was keyed up to a scale of production far beyond domestic needs. The surplus found a ready market in Europe. The United States was a debtor nation, and interest payments largely financed the export of surplus crops.

The war caused an increase of agricultural production on the American continent, where neither the ravages of war nor the demands for men for military service interfered seriously with farming, while patriotic appeals supplemented high prices in speeding up production.

The war left the United States a creditor nation while most of the nations of Europe were carrying heavy foreign debts. It was necessary for them to reduce their imports as rapidly as possible and so began a series of subsidies in various forms to their farmers, including high food tariffs. All of this took time, however, and for a number of years heavy foreign loans by the United States enabled it to continue to export large quantities of farm products.

With the beginning of 1930 all this was changed. The United States stopped making foreign loans, and Europe reduced its imports of farm products to a bare minimum. That left the United States, in common with other food exporting nations, with an agricultural plant set up to operate on a basis that far exceeded the demand for its products.

The most statesmanlike answer to this problem would be a world economic conference that might result in the removal of many of the artificial obstacles to world trade, including tariff revision and a settlement of world monetary problems. Desirable as that is, and far-reaching as would be its effects on world prosperity, the prospects for any quick results from that source are remote.

The alternative is for the food-exporting nations to reduce their production to their domestic requirements. Reducing production is distasteful to farmers, whose training and desire leads them to produce all they can. Coupled with that is the belief on the part of most of them that there is no real surplus of farm products. They feel sure that the people of the world would be none too well fed and clothed if the present production of the farms could be made available to them, and that a program of reduced production simply means reconciling ourselves to a permanent condition of hunger and undernourishment on the part of large sections of the world's population.

It would seem that a wise program would recognize reduction of production to domestic needs as a temporary necessity to save a large part of the farm population from bankruptcy and to restore farm buying power, but that such a program should be regarded as only temporary. Some believe that such a plan could be made quickly effective by some such device as the equalization fee.

Following that the United States should assume leadership to develop a world economic program that would permit a relatively free interchange of goods between nations, and so permit attainment of that high world standard of living which modern production methods on the farm and in the factory place well within the realm of possibility.

Writers and 'Rackets'

IN CALLING attention to the "literary racket," Mr. Arthur McKeogh, of the Good Housekeeping Magazine, has performed a very useful service. Charlatans, taking advantage of conditions and breaking into the field of legitimate authors' agency, are exploiting the inexperience of neophytes in literature.

Manuscripts are pouring into editors' offices as never before. In many cases enforced leisure has revived the desire to see some personal experience or travel episode translated into printer's type, an urge long dormant but crowded out by the routine of the daily task. Fishing in these editorial waters, a few aspirants use bait sufficiently tempting to land the coveted acceptance, but, naturally, many of the amateur anglers are doomed to disappointment.

Such conditions are meat for some of these self-styled "consultants" who should not be confounded with the literary agent of established reputation; the latter's wide acquaintance with editors and knowledge of the writers' "market" makes his coöperation valuable and time saving, even to authors widely read.

Though the fees charged by this fast growing army of self-styled literary coaches are generally small, the tyro is often induced to continue sending his manuscripts for revision by promises of publication which in the nature of things cannot be fulfilled. The pity is that such allurement is often held out in cases where kindness would be better served by frankly advising the aspirant to turn his endeavors into channels other than literary, and, for him, more promising of earlier reward.

History From the Bay Window

A NEWS item that the New York Historical Society is making a collection of the work of the American sculptor, John Rogers, is interesting in proportion to the age of the reader—a reminder of other days to those who remember the "Rogers group," but a matter of indifference to those who do not.

One must look well back into the eighteenth century for such personal reminiscences, and may have belonged to a generation that made merry over the occasionally visible examples. Those who look farthest back will remember a time when marble-topped tables stood in bow windows and supported a little group of clay figures composed and costumed to represent a contemporary scene.

They were carefully and accurately done, the groups well composed, and the price was not prohibitive to wide purchase. Popularity multiplied subjects, so that before its inevitable wane the sculptor had illustrated much of the everyday life of his time, with scenes from Shakespeare included for the literati.

At the heyday of this popularity it might almost have been said that no home was complete without a Rogers group. During the last quarter of the century the groups retired from observation and by the end of it had practically vanished. Many, of course, retired to the attic, and in that dusty retreat lie the hopes of present collectors.

The Historical Society does wisely in making such a collection. Over a definite period of the nineteenth century John Rogers made himself a historian of everyday living—of what people did and how they looked when they were doing it. Although the disinclination of a younger generation to regard the sculptor as an artist had its weight in the retirement of the groups, it is not inconceivable that future criticism, looking at a collection unassociated with marble-topped tables, bow windows and popular vogue, might reverse that judgment. At any rate, what he did was widely intelligible, and not without historical value.

Editorial Notes

Parents everywhere no doubt would indorse a feature important in the administration of the Lynn (Mass.) Boys' Club. It is the practice to require each young member to punch a time clock when he enters the clubhouse and again when he leaves. Then the slips are handed to the parents upon reaching home. This procedure allows the boy to reassure his parents as to his whereabouts during the evenings.

The fact that commercial programs are barred from a number of European radio stations indicates that while America has been working overtime to perfect the use of the radio, these overseas nations have been equally diligent in safeguarding it from abuse.

When the Prince of Wales appeared in a straw hat of the "boater" type, the country's supply of that particular headgear was quickly snapped up by those desirous of emulating him. Straws, in England at least, continue to show the way the fashion wind blows.

Congress has placed a new tax on rouge and other beauty aids. Perhaps this will give rise to a few more old-fashioned complexions here and there.

Upsetting the Old Order

DEEP social adjustments are seldom, if ever, tranquilly accomplished. Many persons thought the adoption of prohibition as a national policy in the United States would effect reform, with nothing to mar the most rosy of results, and many today believe the abandonment of prohibition as a national policy would solve most of the problems of government without any detracting ill effects. It is quite manifest that the conclusion of the first element was erroneous, and it is perfectly obvious that the second is as wide of the mark.

The lawlessness that followed the introduction of prohibition should have surprised no one who enjoys a knowledge of history. History teaches nothing more clearly than that revolution is a disturbing process, whether in the field of politics, industry or morals.

The revolution in weaving, in sewing, in printing, and in a hundred other fields, had its accompaniment of violence and economic loss. The existing order is deeply rooted and stubborn almost beyond belief. New York's greatest single industry is based upon the sewing machine, yet in 1854-55 New York was the scene of repeated riots, in which both men and women participated, because an effort was being made to introduce the sewing machine—to overthrow the old order.

The difference in a revolution upsetting an industrial order, and a revolution upsetting a social or political order, is in degree and kind. There is trouble in every instance, its magnitude being governed by the number of people who are affected, and the extent of the injury, real or apparent.

So it should have been obvious that a nation so populous as the United States, and with so many interests involved, would have difficulty in bringing about a revolution such as the overthrow of the legalized liquor business. Too many interests were involved and too many persons affected for it to pass quietly.

* * *

Only one other development of an internal nature in the entire history of the country is comparable to this revolution, in the magnitude of the interests involved and the number of persons upon whom it had a vital effect. This was the revolution against the legalized slave traffic, an assault upon one of the oldest of human institutions.

Between the overthrow of the slave traffic and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, there is a striking similarity, and considerations governing the one relate intimately to those governing the other. Therefore light may be obtained by examining the record as to what happened in connection with the overthrow of the slave traffic, and from this one may infer what is likely to happen in connection with the overthrow of the saloon.

One of the vital questions involved in the slave traffic was that of property—just as was the case with the liquor traffic. The slave then was a piece of property, as much so as a mahogany bar or a barrel of wine. His numbers approached 4,000,000, and he had a top value of from $1000 to $1500, the value diminishing according to age, sex, ability and so forth. These slaves represented colossal sums in money, just as the saloons and distilleries did, and men do not enjoy seeing billions in value wiped out.

Again, as with the saloon, the slave issue involved the age-old question of property rights. The United States Government found slavery in the colonies, and the nation began its career part free and part slave. Thus the right to own property in the form of slaves antedated the Government itself. The planter's title to his Negroes was no less deeply rooted than the innkeeper's title to his hogsheads of rum.

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As with the saloon issue, the slave question was not approached from the legal standpoint. The approach was from the moral side and it was only after the moral issue had been settled upon scores of battlefields that the legal status finally was fixed for the nation. Public sentiment in a large part of the United States declared the slave traffic outrageous and inhuman, and great numbers devoted their energies to its overthrow. And the same thing happened with reference to the saloon. In each instance public conscience awoke to the existence of something under the law that moral sentiment decreed should be without the law, and each was overthrown.

The overthrow of the slave traffic and the overthrow of the liquor traffic are similar also in the nature of the events which followed. Men are shocked at the so-called "official corruption" that has attended attempted control of the liquor traffic. Let them search the record and see what magnitude corruption attained following the overthrow of slavery, and they will have no occasion for surprise as they witness something of this nature going on now.

Men say today that violence attends the new order, that life is being sacrificed and human rights are being invaded. Have they not seen these things in former times? Have they not heard of riot and pillage and bloodshed flowing on for years after 1865? Had they read history they would have known of these things and known also that human progress is attended by painful periods.

The only difference between the aftermath of the overthrow of slavery and the aftermath of the overthrow of the legalized liquor business is in degree, the difference in favor of the present being due to the increased strength of the general government and to the influence of an advancing civilization.

The postsaloon period is not so bad as the postslavery period, because general conditions are not so bad.

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Now, what happened to bring to a close the long period of corruption, outlawry and bloodshed that followed the passing of the slave traffic? This is an important question, because it may indicate what will happen in connection with the lawlessness and disorder that flow in the wake of the saloon's overthrow.

Time, plus common sense, served ultimately to close the last chapter in the tragic postslavery story. The South came to accept in good faith the verdict against slave holding and turned its face definitely toward the future. Instead of continuing a fight for that which had been, but could be no more, the South began to make the best of the situation, with such results as have been seen, and today there is not a state in the South but would overwhelmingly defeat a proposal to restore slavery were such an issue presented. The South discovered, as so often is the case as the human family moves forward, that the thing which seemed a calamity of enormous magnitude really was a blessing in disguise.

Though the South had lost the labor of nearly 4,000,000 slaves and its whole economic structure had been overthrown, it turned to works of development, with the result that today its water powers alone produce more energy than could be exerted by 50,000,000 slaves. By turning to the development of its resources, instead of pining and complaining indefinitely over the changed conditions, it succeeded in accumulating riches at a rate that probably is without parallel in the history of the world. Its wealth today is almost equal to the entire wealth of the whole United States thirty years ago.

* * *

That is what looking forward does, and presently this whole nation will begin to look forward, not backward, as regards the Eighteenth Amendment. Then the lawlessness and corruption and disorder that are now conspicuous, and once were so conspicuous in connection with the passing of the slave traffic, will disappear, as the old disorders and old corruptions have disappeared.

Moreover, what has happened in the South since it definitely turned its back upon slavery will happen in larger degree in the United States once the advocates of the liquor traffic definitely make up their minds that the people meant it when they abolished the licensed liquor business—meant it just as completely as they meant it when they decided to put an end to slavery.

The United States, when sober, and it is much more so than it once was, has a productive capacity far beyond anything known in any other land or among any other people, and its ability to produce and sell increases in some rough proportion to its sobriety. As this capacity grows, so will its wealth, and then will be repeated upon a major scale that which already has been witnessed in the South.

The wage earner who passed the contents of his pay envelope across the bar was not a great asset to his country. The wage earner who converts his weekly pay into food and clothing and radio sets and automobiles and carpet sweepers and washing machines and into the education of his children is an asset of immeasurable worth, and assets of this nature are increasing and will continue to increase.

J. R. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Far From a Necessity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let me thank you for your editorial, "Parents Will Approve." It goes without saying that not only parents but teachers, welfare workers, counselors, and all others having the interests of our young people at heart will also whole-heartedly approve this editorial.

On the same day that the Monitor's comment appeared, another editorial was printed in one of Boston's newspapers which contained these sentences: "It is difficult to understand the attitude of those persons who aim ultimately to prohibit the use of tobacco altogether. Smoking has become one of the real necessities of life."

As a partial answer to this, the following statements are submitted out of literally tons and tomes of refuting evidence which might be quoted:

"Your first duty in life is toward your afterself. So live that the man you ought to be may, in his time, be possible, be actual."—David Starr Jordan, noted educator.

"Tobacco used in any form destroys a boy's ability to apply himself to study and prevents his comprehending or remembering his lessons."—Homer H. Seerley, another educator.

"I have seen the careers of several promising young ball players ruined by the use of tobacco. Cigarettes are bad, and my advice is to let them alone."—Walter Johnson, major-league baseball star.

"In my judgment, there is no question about the bad effects of tobacco on boys."—Alonzo Stagg, Chicago University football coach.

It has been said that "Theodore Roosevelt's life was the ultimate dream of every typical American boy." This being so, I am sure that every such "typical American boy" will at least be interested in another excerpt, from Dr. Reisner's book, "Roosevelt's Religion" (page 284): "Mr. Roosevelt never used tobacco in any form. He was not embarrassed by the fact and never excused it. When offered cigars, he frankly told the donors that he did not smoke. He is not alone, for Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Taft and Wilson also never indulged in the use of tobacco." One more item, I am sure, will prove especially interesting to the present generation of the young people. Next time they are confronted with certain insinuating advertisements cleverly connected with "movie heroes" and the like, they may recall a "moving picture" of America's beloved hero, Colonel Lindbergh, in the Spirit of St. Louis, in May, 1927, winging his way across the Atlantic. As they think of the alertness and clear headedness required for such a feat, they may draw their own conclusions when told that the present writer has been informed authoritatively as the result of inquiry that Colonel Lindbergh also "never uses tobacco in any form."

It seems to me, after contemplating the foregoing, that anyone who would continue to defend the use of this poisonous weed on the alleged grounds that "it has become one of the necessities of life" might do well to contemplate what at first might seem the blunder of an enthusiast but actually was hidden wisdom in the repartee once addressed to a man who, defending tobacco, said, "There is my father, he smokes and chews, and he is eighty years old." "Ah," said his opponent, "but if he had not used tobacco he might have been ninety by this time."

Boston, Mass. CLAUDE E. SAUNIER.

Vivisection in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to ask your readers for their aid and sympathy on behalf of the suffering animals.

I do not think that many people have any idea of the extent of the experimentation on living animals which is taking place in the world today—in the name of physical science and in the supposed interest of the human race.

There are societies working earnestly and consistently to lessen and stop these horrors, but, such is the amount of invested capital in factories manufacturing lymths and matter for inoculation purposes, that in spite of the many appeals to the Government, instead of lessening, the experiments on living animals are increasing as the authentic figures below prove:

GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S RETURNS ON EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS FOR THE YEAR 1930 (ENGLAND)

Experiments without anæsthetics	432,519
Experiments with anæsthetics	18,303

This was 47,681 more than in 1929.

When we add to this figure the experiments taking place in America, Europe, Asia and Africa, there must be millions of animals suffering today in the hands of these people.

The Great Physician when he was on earth said to the sick man he had healed, "Sin no more lest a worse thing come upon thee." The animals are certainly looking to us for protection, and I earnestly ask your readers to try to bring about a change of thought on this vital subject, and so help to free animals from inhuman treatment.

BEATRICE MAY WILSON.

Leeds, Eng.